FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 6, 1846. [NO. 1492.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

20 DOZEN Castor and Sweet OIL, best quality, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, a variety of low priced CALICOES, Kentucky JEANS, SATTINETS, Ladies cold Kid GLOVES, cold and black Kid SLIPPERS and BUSKINS. For sale very low.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 HHDS prime MOLASSES, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

10 DOZEN fine Old White Port WINE, for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

30 KEGS White LEAD, in Oil, for sale by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

2 TONS Wagon BOXES and Hollow WARE, a cheap for arbors, for sale somewhat less than former prices, by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber by Book Account, where no special contract as to time has been made, are requested to call and close their accounts, either in Cash or Note, otherwise Interest will be charged in all cases after the 1st proximo.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Dec. 29, 1845. 91-tf

Now Receiving by Steamer Fayetteville,
100 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
5 Hhds. best Porto Rico Molasses.
2 Casks Champagne Cider.
Prime Sugar and Coffee, best American Gin, best Rye and New Orleans Whiskey, cooking and pleasure Brandies, Onions, and Hhds. Northern Potatoes, &c. &c.

Received by Henrietta.

30 kegs white Lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; 1 bbl. Patent Snuff, in bladders; 2 bbls. prime Cider Vinegar; 5 firkins N. E. Rum; choice Liquors, and kinds, for sale by
J. M. ROSE.
Dec. 27. 91-2w

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.—PLEASE READ IT.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1844.

Dr. Dav'd Jayne:

Dear Sir—I have used your medicine, so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant, in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have found it a success in the use of that as a mild, safe and thoroughly Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is the best for the following obvious reasons. It does not, if generally proportioned, create a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system, like most of our Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word it is nearer or quite the thing which has been sought for by many or the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain, Your's, &c.,
LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

CARTHAGE
MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE Spring Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 5th of January, 1846, and end on Friday the 5th of June.

A large and commodious Academy Building, erected during the present year for the accommodation of the Students of the Male Department, will be completed and ready for use by the commencement of the Session.

It is also contemplated, as soon as practicable, to erect one for the Female Department. Until the Trustees can carry into effect their contemplated plan of building, the School will be carried on at the residence of the Principal. He is now fitting up, for the accommodation of the Young Ladies, a convenient and comfortable School Room, attached to his dwelling. It also is expected to be ready for use at or near the commencement of the Session.

The rates of Tuition vary in the Male Department from $8 to $15; in the Female Department from $6 to $15 per session, payable in advance. Music on the Piano, extra, $16. Wax Flowers and Fruit, extra, $10. Board, including washing, lodging, lights, &c. from $5 to $6 per month.

Every exertion will be made on the part of the Trustees and Teachers to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal.
Dec. 26, 1845. 91-2w

FEMALE
Boarding School.

MRS. FINCH would inform her patrons, and the public generally, that her School has been removed from Fayetteville street, to the premises of Col. Robertson, near the Methodist Church, formerly occupied by Judge Battle; at which place she will be able to accommodate a large number of Boarding Scholars. The government of the School is parental, and the course of instruction liberal and thorough. The Principal will employ Assistant Teachers as the progress of the School may render necessary, as it is her intention to furnish all the advantages that may be desired for the acquisition of a substantial Education.

Mr. F. will assist in the government of the School, and also in the department of instruction, as much as his professional duties will allow, and the demands of the Institution may require. The next Session will commence on the first of April, 1846, but Pupils can enter at any time, and pay from the time of entering. No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Terms per Session of Five Months:

Board, including Room, fuel, washing, &c.	$60
Primary English branches,	6
Higher " "	10
Highest " "	12
Music,	20
French,	10

There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each Session, and no additional charge will be made if the Pupils remain.

Raleigh, Dec. 22, 1845. 91-1m

53 DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

NEW BOOKS, AND MUSIC.

SIMON Suggs, and other Tales, by the "Chickamauga" of Alabama, 50 cents; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Marion Raymond, 13; Alice Ray, 13; Bosom Friend, 25; Author's Daughter, 13; Wandering Jew, complete, 60; Whitwell's Morality, being vols. 1 and 2 of Harper's New Miscellany, 50 c. vol.; Nos. 38, 39, and 40 of Harper's Pictorial Bible, 25; Barnes's Notes; The Psalms; Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading; a variety of new and cheap Piano Music; Stewart's Stable Economy; Murrell; Banker's Wallets, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS.—Smith's Grammar and Arithmetic; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; key to Pike; Emerson's Arithmetics; Worcester's Geography and Ancient Atlas; Cowper's Task; &c. &c. Just received.
E. J. HALE.

BAKERY!
FRESH BREAD!

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends, and my old customers, that I am prepared to execute all orders in my line, at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and at prices moderate, such as baking Cakes of all descriptions for weddings or parties. I need scarcely add, that I will warrant any baking that may pass through my hands, as all who have heretofore been kind enough to give me their patronage know that my baking cannot be surpassed. I have also constantly on hand, Fresh BREAD, baked daily, Cakes, Biscuit and Crackers of all kinds, an assortment of Candies, Fruit, Nuts, &c. &c.

ALSO, a general assortment of Toys and Fancy Goods, for Christmas presents, which I will sell cheap.

CHARLOTTE ELAM, Foot of Haymount, back house joining C. R. Jones.
Dec. 23, 1846. 90-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has just received and opened in the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, at the Stand formerly occupied by John C. Knight, Esq., a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, and Hardware,

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; the latest and most fashionable Shirtings; Ginghams; Apron Checks; Alpacas and Colored, of various descriptions and the latest style; Muslin de Laines; Cashmere de Leoose; Vestings; Stocks; Comforts; Diaper; Cotton, wool, and glazed Hats; white and red Flannel; straw, silk, and velvet Bonnets; Boots and Shoes of all the sizes and qualities, mens' and boys'; Caps; Hunting and Overcoats; Saddles; Halters; Matchcords, &c.; Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Salsaparilla, Mergoose, Glass, Earthen and China Ware, &c.

He will sell low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

WILLIAM A. MOODY.
Rockingham, Dec. 15, 1845. 90-3w

☞ P. S. Those indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts, as he can give no longer indulgence.
W. A. MOODY.

PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP
Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory,
No. 104 Market Street,
NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND.

WM. H. RICHARDSON

HAS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W. H. Richardson, and commenced business on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, between Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES and SHADES, of the newest style and best manufacture, at the lowest market prices.

Cotton Umbrellas,	for quality,	35 cents.
Silk	do. do. do.	$4 50.

Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845. 90-13w

"Joy's Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," and "W. W. Clark's Nerve & Bone Liniment."

THE Subscriber, having been appointed sole Agent for this place, would inform the Afflicted, that he has just received per Steamer "Evergreen," one case of the above Medicines.

☞ The afflicted are earnestly requested to give it a trial.
A. J. GRAMBERT, Agt.
Dec. 23. 90-tf

Magnificent Schemes.
FOR JANUARY, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 3 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 17, 1846.

78 *Number Lottery*—14 *Drawn Ballots.*
MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.
1 Grand Capital of $50,000
1 Splendid Prize of 25,000
1 do. of 15,000, 1 do. of 10,000,
1 Prize of $9,000, 1 of $8,000,
1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,172, 2 Prizes of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 400, &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$490 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	95 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	47 50
Ditto	ditto 26 Eighths,	23 75

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 4 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 24, 1846.

PRIZES.
$30,600, 12,500, 6,000, 4,600, 3,577, 3,000, 2,600, 20 Prizes of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c.

75 *Number Lottery*—12 *Drawn Ballots.*
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$430 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 5 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME.
$35,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,177, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 40 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 400, 60 of 300, &c. &c.

75 NUMBERS—12 BALLOTS.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes,		$430 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
December 29, 1845. 90-dpd

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Exercises of this School, which were resumed on the 15th Oct. last, will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays) until the usual time of removal into the country in the Summer. The next Quarter will commence on Friday the 2d day of January.

The Pupils are divided into three Classes, with the annexed terms of Tuition per Quarter—

Junior,	$8 00
Middle,	8 00
Senior,	10 00
French Language,	3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto on the Guitar,	8 00
Contingencies,	25

Board, and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters,—ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No deduction for time lost by the Pupil less than half a Quarter.
W. H. HARDIN.
Dec. 22, 1845. 90-3w

25 BBLS. half bbls. and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BISCUIT, for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22, 1845. 90-tf

DAILY EXPECTED,
2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, which will be sold at the landing at moderate price.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 22. 90-tf

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, just from the manufactory, received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

FOR SALE.
350 LBS. DRIED BEEF.
1 case Walnut Catsup.
1 do. Cotton.
Red Pepper Currants.
Prunes, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, &c.
Just received by
W. PRIOR.
Dec. 23. 90-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed under a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Cumberland, at Fall Term, 1845, a Commissioner to sell certain Real Estate in the Town of Fayetteville, owned jointly by himself and the heirs at law of William Nutt, dec'd, in pursuance of said decree, will expose to public sale, at the Market House in said Town, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1846, at 12 o'clock, m., the following valuable Real Estate:

Lot corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.
Lot corner Hay and Robeson Streets.

The property will be sold on a credit of 6 months. Bonds with approved security will be required.
JOHN D. SHAW, Comm'r.
Together &c. Dec. 23, 1845. 90-3w

Shoes! Shoes!!

JUST received per Steamer "Evergreen" a handsome assortment of Ladies', Mens, Boys' and Children's SHOES. For sale very low.
A. J. GRAMBERT.
Dec. 23. 90-6w

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Moffatt's Vegetable Life Pills,
Wright's Indian Vegetable do.
Jayne's Expectorant,
Swaim's Panacea,
Jayne's Vermifuge,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Peters' Vegetable Pills,
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,
Henry's calcined Magnesia,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Aitchison's Poor Man's Plasters,
Do. Health Pills,
Mrs. Hull's Cough Drops,
New England Cough Syrup.

DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS.

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
Dec. 20. 90-tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

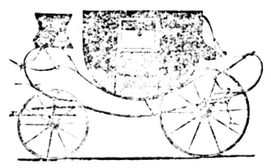
Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.
JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call at John Fort's, and make payment. Their accounts and notes will remain in his hands until the 1st of February, after which time they will be placed in an officer's hands for collection.
E. N. FORT.
Fayetteville, Dec. 30, 1845 91-4t

STRAYED,

A DARK Bay HORSE, black tail and legs. He was raised in Randolph County by a Mr. Lowrence, and will probably endeavor to get back there. A suitable reward will be paid for his delivery to
E. N. FORT, Brick Row.
Dec. 22, 1845. 91-tf

MATTRESSES.

THE public are informed that the Subscriber has opened an establishment on Person St., three doors East of Mr. Foster's Marble Yard, and nearly opposite Mr. Wm. McIntyre's,) where he is prepared to manufacture first rate SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESSES, in the best style. He will also repair old Mattresses, and will warrant them to give satisfaction. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves, as he is confident that no better article has ever been offered in this place.
JOSEPH E. NEEL.

Just Received and for Sale,

HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, viz:—

The Lot, with Dwelling and other outhouses, situated on Gillespie street, joining John W. Sandford and others, known as the Halliday Lot. Also,

One vacant Lot on Bow street, joining Duncan McNeill on the East.

Terms—A credit of 6 and 12 months.—Bonds with good security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Commissioner.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89tf

SMITH & GAUSE.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1845. 89-y

SALAMANDER SAFE for sale. A SMALL second hand Safe, for sale low if applied for immediately.
E. J. HALE.
Nov. 8.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.—In Equity.

Frances Kirk ex. Jonathan Bickett and others.
Petition for the sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Ira Bell and Edith Bell by w. Henry Reames and wife Nancy, are not inhabitants of this State. It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honor. at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House in Albemarle, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master in our said Court of Equity, at Office, the 1st Monday in September, A. D. 1845.
J. H. TREADWELL, *C. M. E.*
50-pd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1845.

James Wood ex. James Blount, Guardian of David Wood.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IN this case, it appearing that William Wood, Joseph Wood, Ann Hatten, wife of Lewis Hatten, and some of the heirs of Mary Singletary, who are Defendants in this case, are non-residents of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying them to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to answer and plead, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them.

Witness, Saunders Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

Issued 13th Dec. 1845.
SDH. HOWELL, *C. C. C.*
87tf

CAN A HORSE REASON?

The Editor of the Mobile Advertiser, whence we take the following curious and amusing statements of Judge Taylor, says they may be entirely relied on, and can be corroborated by the testimony of hundreds of the most reputable citizens of Mobile.

My purpose is not to discuss the question at the head of this article, but to submit some facts for the speculation of those who may be curious in such matters. As you are aware, I own a horse called *John*, that for several years has not only amused, but astonished the public, by his various feats of intelligence and sagacity.

Everybody knows John; and if he is seen, as he often is, in a buggy, and no one in it, walking, trotting or galloping through the most crowded streets, threading his way among carriages and drays, no citizen offers to stop him; but if a stranger attempt it, he only excites a laugh, and is asked how long he has been in the city? I have witnessed some amusing scenes of this kind, at the expense of some one's *good intentions*.

It is proper I should state, that for the last seven years, with the exception of the past and present winters, I have resided about two and a half miles from the city. I generally come to town every day, about 11 or 12 o'clock. I frequently drive to town and back, without touching the rein. If I come down St. Francis street, he is certain to stop at the Waverly, without anything being said to him; and as soon as I get out he will start in a trot or gallop and stop at the Corinthian. If I come down Dauphin street, he will go directly to the post-office, where he will stop until I get out, when he will wheel across the street, and remain there, in his *opinion*, a reasonable time; if he wants water he will go to a pump, and from one to another, until he finds a friend to pump it for him, when he will return.

John is also a general favorite. The *'freedom* of the city' was long since presented to him in a buggy! *He* is therefore not confined to any particular street, but goes where he likes, in pursuit of me or his own amusement. *He* will sometimes go to Water-street, and then to Commerce, where, with excellent *taste* and judgment, he will sample bales of hay on the sidewalk; but, unlike the cotton samplers, he was never known to fill a bag and carry it off on his back. He not only knows me from others, but can distinguish my voice from all others, as may be easily proved. Hundreds of persons may pass him daily, without attracting from Him any particular notice. If I come toward him when his head is turned *from* me, and happen to be talking at the time, although from his tight check rein the motion may be difficult, and perhaps painful, he will turn his head round, resting it against his side, with his eye, which then exhibits a peculiar, tremulous motion, fixed on me, till I pass. If he then desires to go home, he will raise his head, point his ears, and start after me, stepping lofily, and keeping me in view. Although a spirited animal, nothing frightens him from his propriety; in fact, he cares do all that becomes a '—*horse!* It is a fact quite notorious, that he will go about the city in pursuit of me; it is equally so, that experiments have been made to induce him to leave me, by turning him on the street leading to the country; but after turning a block or two he would invariably come back. There are many instances of gentlemen having driven him to their residences in different parts of the city, and turned him loose to come back; and I am informed some bets have been pocketed on such performances. I had a standing bet for some years, that I would send him to the market, or the post office, or any house or point that might be designated, and that he would return safely with the buggy. No one doubted he would do it. But a few months since, I sent him from my house across the country to the Spring Hill road, and up that road a distance of a mile, to the house of a friend, although he had not been there for more than a year. I have often sent him on errands of a similar character. I have only to go with him and show him a place, and he never forgets it. He is perfectly under command of my voice. I speak to him as I would to a servant; and that he understands many things I say to him, is proved by the fact that he *obeys* me. In harness, or out of it, he follows me about like a dog. He stands in no fear of me, and has no cause; for although I may sometimes *scold* him, I have never struck him, as I believe, in the seven years and a half I have owned him. He therefore does nothing from fear, but everything from kindness.

It is getting quite late—two or three o'clock—I must have gone up the street. He turns up Royal-street, and stopping a short time at the Literary Depot, and several other places, he goes to the Waverly. There is no use in going farther in this direction, for he knows I seldom go above that point. *He* becomes uneasy; turns back, and goes down the street as far as the courthouse. He turns again, much excited; his ears thrown back, his neck arched, his nostrils flattened, and starts in a fast trot. As he passes the Mansion house, he is in a round gallop, wildly throwing his look from one side of the street to the other. If he sees me he will stop, or come up to me. I get into the carriage, and without saying a word to him or touching the rein, he takes up the first street leading to our home. Here is a narrow lane leading to the gate, and to make a clean turn through it, it is necessary to keep to the right, near the fence. John knows it, and steps at the proper point; I get out, open the gate, and pass through. He whee's short round, describing a quarter circle, and sees all is right before him; the gate is narrow, there being but five or six inches to spare, between the wheel and the post. John knows it, and in more than five hundred times passing through that gate, he has not touched the post more than 3 or 4 times; but when he happens to do so, he will immediately back, sheer off of his own accord, and pass through, never failing in his second attempt. There are many instances of his having locked his wheels with other carriages when endeavoring to get a good shade, and disengaging himself in a similar manner, and which have been noticed by Gen. T. D. W. and others. But for the oddity of it, I certainly should not use either rein or bridle. In going to the city, or back, but especially at night, I would trust him sooner than a professed watchman. Not the slightest injury has ever occurred to the carriage by any fault of his.

But he has also a mode of communicating his wishes and wants, by signs, looks, and actions, which are as perfectly comprehensible by me, as if expressed in the plainest language spoken by man. He not only *uses* a language to express his ideas, emotions, &c., but he has clearly *invented* that language himself, as I think I shall prove. A portion of the year, the stable being left open for that purpose, John is allowed to come to the house and kitchen when he likes. About 12 o'clock one light night, I heard a heavy knocking at the kitchen door. The knocking continued so long and so loud, that I got up and went to the window, when I found it was John creating the disturbance. His hind feet were on the ground, and his fore feet on the upper step. Lifting his foot, he would strike the point of his hoof against the door, ten or fifteen times, repeating it every few minutes. From many other feats of his sagacity, I was well convinced of his object. I called up the servant and charged him with neglecting to feed the horse, but he stoutly denied the charge. It is certain I did not believe him. But the same thing happened several times afterwards, and I had as often called up the servant, who still asserted the horse had been fed. One day I happened to hear the old negro talking to the servants in the kitchen, laughing heartily, and repeating, 'John won't lie, and master knows it.' A laugh. 'He believes John, and won't believe me.' Another laugh. 'I won't tell any more lies about feeding John. It's no use.' They all laugh, and I laugh! When he wants water he will go to the well and knock against the curb, or the water tub, in the same manner. Of late years, the servant gets up at the earliest knocking, for he knows that no sleep is to be had on the premises until John's demands are complied with. I often direct that he should not be fed in the morning, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt some other method of communicating his wishes. After exhausting his patience in his usual efforts, he would come to the house and walk by the door stopping short and quick, and wheeling abruptly round. After practising in this manner for some time, he would give one of the queerest squeals I ever heard, as much resembling the yell of a Cherokee, as anything else, although he *can*, if he likes, squeal in very good *English!*

In November last, Mr. H., of C., who was at my house, desired to witness some of John's performances. After performing several feats I have related, and we had gone into the house, the servant came to me and said John would not let her go into the kitchen. We went out on the gallery and saw that John had planted his heels directly opposite the kitchen door, looking very savagely. I ordered the girl to drive him away, which she attempted to do with a stick. But no! John would not move an inch. With his head near the ground, his ears backed, stamping violently, and shaking his head, he bid defiance. All this I knew was merely for effect. I knew he would not have injured the least of living things. I then told the girl to go to the well and draw him water. As soon as she started in that direction, he threw off his theatrical character and followed her, looking pleased and highly gratified at the success of his ingenious experiment. I will relate one feat of a different character. A year or two ago, when I came to the city one morning, I left John at a shop in Church-street to be shod, requesting the smith, after he had done so, to put the horse in the buggy, and let him go; a practice I have pursued at that and other shops for several years. An hour or two after, I was standing on the side-walk, opposite to the Mansion House, when I saw John coming down Government-street, and then up Royal, in a fast trot, stopping within a few feet of me. He soon commenced stamping violently with his fore foot, which continued for a moment or two. The west ward omnibus was standing some 30 or 40 feet in front of him. Walking up to it, he put his foot on the *upper* step, and commenced biting it. After relieving himself of the fly—as I supposed it was—he backed the buggy to his old position. Although John *knew*, and had *his* reason, why he went to the omnibus, yet it is proper the *learned* public should be informed, that as his check rein would not allow his *head* to be brought down to his *foot*, he went to the omnibus to bring up his *foot* to his head! Mr. P., then and now of this city, and a number of other gentlemen, were amused spectators of this performance.

John is a northern horse, finely formed, and without a blemish; and although in his twelfth year, he has all the playfulness and elasticity of a colt.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS.

THE MOTHER'S BOOK: By L. MARIA CHILD: Sixth Edition, with Corrections and Additions by the Author, has been published by C. S. Francis & Co. 252 Broadway. This work is widely known and highly appreciated by multitudes who will rejoice in the opportunity of obtaining the author's latest and most mature thoughts on the important topics of which it treats. For sound moral instruction and practical good sense we know of no work of its class worthy to be compared with it, and we could wish that a copy were placed in the hand of every mother in our land. The sentiments of the author on one topic—that of flogging Children—accord so perfectly with our own and are moreover so eminently, that we must permit our readers to share with us the pleasure of their perusal. We copy from the concluding chapter of the work as follows:

"This book was published fourteen years ago, and is now republished at the request of a few friends. Were I to write it now, it would not be precisely as it is; but on comparing this stereotyped record with my present views, I find that I have not *changed*, I have only *grown*.

On one subject, this growth has sufficiently modified my opinions, to make some recantation necessary; I mean on the subject of punishment. I have, throughout the work, alluded to whipping as sometimes, and to a moderate degree, necessary. I now believe otherwise. Such measures may, of course, secure a more prompt obedience, by exciting fear; but I believe this can never be done without injury to the child.

I have a very judicious friend, the mother of a fine family. With her first two children, she acted upon the commonly received idea that it was sometimes necessary to slap them, when they were naughty. She observed, however, that this never failed to excite some degree of resentment, and more or less diverted their attention from the wrong they had done to the injury they suffered. With her younger children, she discontinued whipping, and substituted milder forms of punishment, such as shutting them up in a room by themselves, making them go to bed supperless, &c. This excited their evil feelings less; but, in some degree, this likewise turned their attention from their own fault to the punishment inflicted. The accusation, which should have fallen with its whole weight on themselves, was partially bestowed on the parent. Something of resistance and rebellion was always roused, though its outward manifestation might be restrained by the fear of additional punishment. My friend was a wise woman, and she knew that it was far better to avoid contests with her children, than to come off victorious in them. The less the combative principle is roused into activity, before reason and conscience are mature enough to regulate it, the better. Habits of the mind, whether good or bad, are strengthened in this way, as the muscles of a gold-beater's arm grew stout by constant use. If a child is of an obstinate temper, it is therefore better to treat any little matter of difference lightly, than to rouse his besetting sin by compulsory efforts to subdue him. It is better to keep his obstinacy as quiescent as possible, till he is old enough to be reasoned with, and thus taught to employ his perseverance for worthy and noble ends.

Acting upon this principle of not arousing evil feelings, if possible to avoid it, my friend resolved to try, with her youngest girl, the effect of sorrow instead of penalty. She was very volatile, and her mother had many doubts whether the experiment would prove successful. The first time she tried it was on the occasion of visiting a relative. The child was extremely desirous to accompany her parents, but was told that it was unsuitable for her to be out so late as they intended to stay. Habitual firmness had taught her that teasing was of no avail; and she soon gave up the effort. At parting, her mother bade her be a good girl, and go quietly to bed at eight o'clock, and in the morning she should hear all about the visit. At ten o'clock her parents returned, and seated themselves at the parlor fire, chatting over the events of the evening. Presently, they heard a timid, half-suppressed giggle; and, looking round, they saw little Mary peeping from under the table. 'My daughter, how is it that you are not in bed?' said her mother, calmly. The little rogue stole forth from her hiding-place, and looked very sheepish, as she answered, 'Why, mother, I wanted to sit up till you came back.'—'But I told you to go to bed at eight. My little daughter knows she has done very wrong.' The culprit stood a while in perplexity. She expected to be ordered instantly to bed, or at least to be reproved. But her parents went on talking with each other, as if she were not in the room; and at last, she hesitatingly drew up her little stool, and seated herself at her mother's side. After a while, she plucked up courage to ask about the visit. 'Who was there?' Did any body say any thing about me?' &c. Her mother answered all her questions, very kindly, though somewhat sadly. At length she said, 'Mother, I think it is time for me to go to bed.' —'Well, Mary. Let me unpin your clothes. It is bright moonlight, and you will need no lamp. Do not waken Elizabeth."

The child lingered and hesitated, and at last said, 'May I kiss you and father?' They drew her toward them, imprinted a kiss on her lips, and bade her an affectionate good night.

After she had gone, they queried with each other whether this mode of treatment would make her think lightly of her fault, and more prone to be disobedient in future. She was such a frolicksome, thoughtless child, that they were not without fears that it might be so.—They were even doubtful whether she noticed the sadness of their tones, when they kissed her and bade her good night; for she went away smiling, and tripped lightly up stairs. But when her mother retired for the night, she had scarcely placed her head on the pillow, before she heard little bare feet padding across the entry floor; and a moment after, a little curly head was on her bosom, sobbing out, 'Oh, mother dear, I can't go to sleep. Forgive me. I know I did very wrong.' Sweet moments of reconciliation passed between parents and child in the still moonlight; and then the little one went to her pillow, and slept as the lambs sleep.

The perfect kindness with which she had been treated, while she felt that her parents were grieved by her conduct, left no work for her heart to do, but to accuse herself; and only by confession and repentance could she be at peace.

Whether such a course would always produce similar results, I will not venture to say; but every day of my life I become more and more convinced of the omnipotence of Love in subduing all evil. It is indeed absolutely necessary that gentleness should be united with uncompromising firmness. Children should never be allowed to gain their point, in opposition to any rule that has been established for them. To be at once gentle and unyielding, requires a strong effort. Hence, many people, who dislike severity, fall into the opposite extreme of injudicious indulgence; and their example is often quoted in favor of the old-fashioned rigidity of discipline.

Whipping is, however, coming more and more into disrepute; and before long, no wise parent will practice it, or allow his child to attend a school where it is practiced. To attain the difficult habit of being both mild and firm, of studying in all things the permanent good of the child, rather than present convenience to self, requires a humble and self-denying spirit. The moral atmosphere which emanates from a parent's habitual state of mind greatly affects the children. If they are quiet, gentle, and refined, it will be reflected in the habits and manners of the family. If they are rough, impatient, or noisy, the children will be little beclamites, however much good advice they may give, in opposition to their own example.

It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the spiritual atmosphere of home; of the thousand little things done and said without calculation of results; of the daily and hourly emanations from our own characters. It has been beautifully said:

'Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look—with a father's nod of approbation, or a sign of reproof—with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance—with handfuls of flowers in green and daisy meadows—with birds' nests admired but not touched—with creeping ants and almost imperceptible emmets—with humming bees and glass bee-hives—with pleasant walks in shady lanes—and with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of all virtue, and to the source of all good, to God himself.'

Is not our Heavenly Father kind to entrust to our care these little innocent souls, that we ourselves may enter his kingdom, by the prayerful effort to keep them forever near their guardian angels?"

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

A respectable portion of the Whigs of Bladen assembled in the Court House in Elizabethtown on the 27th ult., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 12th of January.

On motion of Jas. I. McDougald, Esq., Willie Atkinsen, Esq. was called to the Chair, who, after taking his seat, appointed J. G. McDougald Secretary. By request of the Chair, the object of the meeting was explained by Jas. I. McDougald, Esq. On motion, Messrs. James I. McDougald, H. L. Lucas and A. A. McDougald, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Committee, after consultation, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:—

The Whigs of Bladen avow their unabated attachment to the Republican Whig principles, as cherished by Washington, and believe them to be the only true measures of government; they pledge themselves to increased vigilance and zeal in the support of the great Whig cause. They heartily concur in the call of a State Convention, and will rejoice to meet their brethren from all parts of the State. Loving the Old North State with a filial affection, they desire to keep her interests in the hands of those in whom they can confide the safety of her institutions, and to preserve her in the faith from which she has never swerved.

They therefore Resolve, That they will use all honorable endeavors to secure the election of a Whig Governor and Whig Legislature.

They further Resolve, That they have every confidence in the integrity and ability of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and entirely approve of his administration of the State government.

They Resolve also, To proceed now to appoint Delegates to meet Delegates from the other Counties of the State.

The following persons were appointed Delegates:

J. G. McDougald, Maj. Neill McDougald, Thos. C. Smith, Geo. Cromartie, Esq., B. Gillespie, Esq., H. L. Lucas, Neil Kelly, Jno. Bish. T. O. Brown, Esq. J. M. Gillespie, Jno. Smith, D. Cromartie, J. D. Russ, P. Cromartie, P. Andres, Jno. Herring, Col. J. O. Daniel, D. McMillan, J. J. D. Lucas, Maj. J. S. Pearson, D. King, W. A. Atkinson, Col. J. A. Byrne, J. McDowell, Jos. Simpson.

On motion, the Chairman was added.

On motion of H. L. Lucas, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that a copy be forwarded to the Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Chronicle, for publication.

WILLIE ATKINSON, *Chairman.*
J. G. MCDOUGALD, *Secretary.*

New Hanover Delegates.

Samuel Black, Col. John D. Jones, E. A. Hawes, A. G. Hall, Dr. Lewis Thomas, Daniel Robertson, Stephen Costin, E. R. Willson, Owen Hansley, M. W. Campbell, Jesse Scarborough, C. Garriss, Jas. Cassidy, Jere. Lippitt, O. G. Parsley, Hector McKellar, E. Peterson, F. J. Lord, L. H. Pierce, Geo. Gillespie, T. Burr, Jr., Wm. A. Wright, T. D. Meares, Col. John McRae, John McRae, Jr., D. B. Baker, A. A. Brown, Wm. J. Love, John D. Love, J. P. Brown, Geo. Davis, David Roberts, Thomas W. Brown, Wm. Smith, G. J. McRee, A. Martin, Levi Hart, Daniel Miller, H. S. Haynes, John A. Davis.

Kidnapper Arrested.—We are glad to learn that the white man, who stole the child of William Richardson, (a blind free man of colour) with the intent, doubtless, of selling him as a Slave, has been arrested at Salisbury, in this State, and duly committed for trial. He gave his name as John Bullock, but this may be an assumed name. The boy has been placed in secure hands, until he can be restored to his distressed Parents.—*Ral. Register.*

For reasons which it is not necessary to specify particularly—one of them, however, being, that the proposition has not met with that encouragement which it was hoped would be given to it—the projected semi-weekly issue of the Chronicle is for the present deferred.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Odd Fellows' School in Wilmington.—There was a public examination of the pupils attached to this school on Wednesday last. They count nearly two hundred, about an equal number of each sex. The exhibition was certainly most creditable to both teachers and scholars, and gave further proof of the gratifying fact that we have in our midst, (thanks to the benevolent spirit of the association whose name the school bears,) an educational institution whose diffusive benefits are not easily estimated. The teachers of this school are Mr. C. Meginney and Miss Richardson, upon whom the commendation, that they are admirably fitted for the duties devolved upon them, may with propriety be bestowed.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A roguish transaction.—Alfred Scarr, the book-keeper of Messrs. Potter & Kidder of this town, on Wednesday last collected about a thousand dollars in money belonging to his employers, without their knowledge, and procuring a check with 8-50 of the amount, on Thursday he absconded, leaving in the steamer Gov. Dudley for Charlesion. What course he took from there has not been ascertained. The check was drawn by the Bank of Cape Fear on the Bank of Charleston, 8-50 the amount of it, dated Dec. 24th, numbered 135. Scarr is an Englishman by birth, has been in Wilmington two or three years, and has lived in New York, Charleston, and Mobile.—*Ib.*

An affray in which a man of the name of Edward Kinsley, a tinner by trade, received such injuries as to cause his death, occurred on Saturday night last at a house in the Southeastern part of the town. We learn that on that evening there was a large collection of blacks at the house, both slaves and free negroes, engaged in dancing; that Kinsley and three other white men went in among them, and after a while a row between the blacks and whites ensued, in which Kinsley was so badly beaten with a chair that he died on Sunday night. Several of the negroes engaged in the affair have been arrested.—*Ib.*

Benefits of Advertising.—A fellow in one of the cities "Down-East" recently advertised in a morning paper for a wife, and before night eighteen different men send him word that he might have theirs.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Old Fields, Nash.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esquire, Editor Standard.

SIR: I have seen with great pleasure, the "liberal, eloquent, and patriotic production of Col. John H. Wheeler," in which he declines being Governor, for reasons which are very satisfactory, I presume, to himself—certainly they are so to all his party hereabouts. I decline the same honor, which has been offered to me also—"in a remote degree," as it were. I too may proudly say of myself, that my "highest praise is, that my political adversaries do not praise me." In this, me and the Colonel are about even. But the Hon. Charles Fisher is ahead of us both there. Them land frauds of the Honorable Charley's, which made Old Hickory curse him so awfully, will bring down on him "the prostituted press" of the Whigs like vengeance, and that you know will be his "best passport to Democratic confidence." If me and the Colonel had stolen lands on a big scale, or cheated the Injuns, or bediddled the Government, we might do; but being as we havn't had that honor, we'll even stand aside for the Honorable Charles Fisher. He may take our hat, and be Governor, till we qualify ourselves hereafter. We—that is me and the Colonel—are yet "chaste as ice," and a leetle purer than snow; and so we can't quite come it this heat. Our time is not yet, but hereafter. —We'll see, i. e. nous verrons.

I went over to Edgecombe yesterday, to consult the "unterrified Democracy" of them diggins, and peticly Gen. Bosh Jarnes. He gives up to Charley, and says "*he ar the man.*' I've wrote to the "sound republican region of Caswell" to see if they've any objection, and shall go over next week to the "pure land of Macon," on the same bisness. I'll make report to our Convention on the glorious eighth. As to the boy from the "blue hills of Burke," he won't begin to do, for three reasons. 1st. He is too young. 2d. He is too fat. 3d. He is too honest. He can't bring out the "attacks of the prostituted press." It was well enough though for the Colonel to tickle him up a little, to keep him in diamicratic harness. But Mr. Editor, i. e. "W. W. Holden, Esquire," I go for principles, not men," just as the Colonel does, and don't care a groat what sins a man has committed so he is a genuine dimicrat in principle, and sufficiently untarnished. So he can secure the "attacks of the prostituted press," and bear 'em like a man, (whether he deserves them or not is no matter,) he will endear himself to dimocracy in general, and most peticly to

Yours in dimmicratic bonds,
TIMOTHY TIN CUP.
Schoolmaster.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Great Loss of Life.—From the officers of the Diamond, arrived yesterday, we learn that on the night of the 18th inst. the steamboat Belle Zane, Capt. Brazier, while on her way from Zanesville, Ohio, to this city, struck a snag about 12 miles below the mouth of White River, on the Mississippi, and immediately turned bottom up. It was about 12 o'clock when the accident occurred, and the night was bitter cold. Out of some 90 souls on board at the time, upwards of 50 perished by this terrible accident, some of the unfortunate victims only escaping being drowned to freeze to death after reaching the shore. At the time of the disaster of course the passengers were all asleep in their berths, and so suddenly did the boat careen and go over that such as made out to release themselves were only able to snatch a blanket or counterpane from their beds—they had no time to save, much less put on their clothing.

The Diamond came along a short time after the accident, and discovered the wreck of the Belle Zane bottom up. The officers of the former boat picked up sixteen of the passengers of the latter at two different points on the Arkansas side. The unfortunates, after suffering incredibly from the cold, were finally landed at Napoleon, where the balance of those saved on the Arkansas side had previously assembled. It seems that immediately after the accident the cabin separated from the hull, on which those who were saved floated. The names of those lost could not be ascertained further than that of Mr. Bowen, lady and child of Zanesville. There were five ladies on board, all of whom were fortunately saved except Mrs. B.

The cargo of the Belle Zane consisted of 250 barrels of flour, the property of Mr. Bowen; 900 empty barrels marked C. B. & Co; 300 sacks of corn shipped by D. Watson of New Madrid; 225 sacks oats, 13 barrels beans, and 55 barrels potatoes consigned to Followes, Johnson & Co. The U. S. Mail, from Louisville, Memphis, and mouth of the Ohio river, was also on board, and all, together with the boat and fixtures, was a total loss.

Several of the unfortunate passengers came down on the Diamond to a point above, and six others came as far as this city. The names of the latter are John P. Neale, of Albany, N. Y., James Sheridan, John Mick, Robert H. Foster, J. Gibson and Henry Platte. The feet of some of them are so badly frost bitten that they are unable to use them.

Such are the particulars, so far as we have been able to gather them, of this sad and most deplorable disaster. For a long time we have not been called upon to record a story so full of suffering and of death.

Picayune.

THE MORMONS—STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS—JOE SMITH, &C. COUNTERFEITERS.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, Dec. 17, 1845.

The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, now in session here, have for the past week been investigating the state of affairs at Nauvoo. The result is, they have found twelve indictments, (mostly against the head men of the Mormon Church) for counterfeiting the Coin of the United States. Among the number indicted are Brigham Young, President of "The Twelve," and Orson Pratt, a prominent leader.

I learn that the developments are most startling. It appears that counterfeiting has been the principal part of the business there for some years, and that it has been carried on by the heads of the Church.—The amount counterfeited has been immense, and the execution has been so nice, as in many cases to prevent its being detected. The Prophet, *Joe Smith*, used to work at the business with his own hands.

Other disclosures were made in relation to robberies and murders which have never before been made public, but will be.

Sale of the Rail Road.—The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road was sold yesterday by the Treasurer of the State, pursuant to advertisement heretofore made. His Excellency, Gov. Graham, bid $363,000, the amount due the State under the last Mortgage, with accruing interest; and no other bid being made, the Road was accordingly knocked down to the State. Thus has an improvement, which cost public-spirited individuals about a million and a half of money, been purchased by the State for the comparatively trifling sum of $363,000. That this will prove a profitable investment for the State cannot admit of doubt; while the public have a guarantee that this important public high-way will be kept up.

The purchase of the Road devolves its management upon the Governor, Public Treasurer and Comptroller, as "a Board of Commissioners, until such time as the State can make some other disposition of the same." Accordingly, we learn, that immediately after the sale of the Road, the Directory met, and appointed Wesley Hollister, Esq. the present valuable Superintendant of the Road, President of the same. We regard the appointment of Mr. Hollister as a most judicious one, and do not believe that any individual in the State, under present circumstances, could discharge the duties of President more satisfactorily to the public, or more efficiently for the interests of the State. He is a practically scientific man, and will continue to devote, as he has done, his best energies to the successful operations of the Road.

Raleigh Register.

Rail Road Bonds.—We understand that Fifty thousand Dollars of the Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, in Bonds of $1,000 each, drawing six per cent. interest, and endorsed by the State of North Carolina, payable on the first day of January, 1849, can be purchased of the Public Treasurer, as Agent of the Company, *at par value.*—*Ib.*

Effects of the Oregon question, the Sub-Treasury, and the reduction of the Tariff.—The effects of the present position of the Oregon question, and of the threatened establishment of the Sub-Treasury, and reduction of the Tariff upon the prosperity of the country (says the Alexandria Gazette) may be seen at a glance, on reference to the annexed table of the prices of Stocks in the New York market just before the meeting of Congress and on the 24th instant:

	Nov. 27.	Dec. 24.
United States 6 per cents.	111	100
United States 6 do.	104	98
Ohio 6 do.	98	90
Pennsylvania 5 do.	74	63½
Illinois 6 do.	60	53
Louisiana 5 do.	43	37

The Legislature of Georgia on the 15th instant elected Hon. Eugenius A. Nisbet, Hon. Hiram Warner, and Hon. Jos. Henry Lumpkin Judges of the newly created Supreme Court of that State—the first for 2, the next for 4, and the last for 6 years.

The Schoolmaster abroad.—The following Note was picked up in this County, a few days since:—*Raleigh Register.*

"Mr. ——— Sir please sen me to gallon of wisk by the nexter boy *dere*, and let it be good, an yu will blege you frind."

REMOVED.

WILL be sold at the late residence of Col Stephen Ward, deceased, 6 miles from Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, on the road leading to Warrenton, on WEDNESDAY the 21st inst. the following articles, belonging to the Estate of the deceased, viz:

20 Head of good Work Horses; 10 or 12 Mares; 250 head of Cattle, 100 of them good Beeves; and several yoke of Oxen; 300 head of Stock Hogs and a large number of Pigs; about 40 Cows; 5,000 lbs. of Fodder; 1st bales of Cotton, crop of 1844; 15,000 lbs. of Seed Cotton, of last year's crop; 60 or 70 Bbls. Rice; Oats, Shucks & c. all the Farming Utensils belonging to said Estate; 2 or 3 Carriages, Wagons, Carts, a few Sadd and Saddle & Horse Gear and Kitchen Furniture; and the remainder of Stock of Goods.

Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved security, payable at 12 months, but to bear interest from the 1st day of January, 1846.

Sale to continue from day to day till all the Property is sold.

NEAL WALL,
JOHN W. COVINGTON,
Executors of Stephen Ward, dec'd.

January 5, 1846. 1w

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of January, 1846.

A.—William Avery, Ethan A. Aiken, J. J. Nevin.

B.—Thos. K. Bulla, John A. Bethea, Thomas Bullock, David Bigham, Wm. Bowen, Robert Bolsie, Miss B. Barkesdale, Kenion Blackwell, John R. Bedsole, Donald Bure, Miss Mary J. Buie, Brooks & Young.

C.—John M. Carver, Arch'd M. Cameron, Malcom Clark, Sam'l Cain, Jr., William Chason, Miss Ann L. Carver, Griffin Crumbler, Miss Ann E. Carter, Jas. Cameron, Thos. Canteot, Cowrie, Bost & Co.

D.—Mary J. Dollar, Margaret E. Dawkins.

E.—Lewis Evans, Daniel Evans.

F.—Jesse Freeman, Thomas Fort, Major H. C. Fanz, Patience Flowers.

G.—James Gaddie, Abner Godwin, Jonathan Gore, Isaac Gatchwart, John Gilchrist.

H.—W. G. Horah, Thomas Hanie, James Holmes, Carr Hargrave, James A. Hendricks, James Hedson, Matthew Hales, Martha Hardin, Samuel Hussey, James Hall, John Higgins.

J.—Hardy Jones, John Johnson, Leonan Jelks, Johnson & Philips.

L.—H. W. Laxton, John Leslie.

M.—Miss Flora Murchison, D. B. Murphy, Duncan Munn, Dr. Wm. J. Monroe, William J. Morrison, J. A. Mood, H. W. Meares, James & Chas. Meachan, Mrs. Ann Morriss, Mr. Mather, Col. Lewis Morriss, Duncan Morrison.

Mc.—D. McMillan, Charles McIver, Dongle McDonglad, Miss Emely McDongle, Hector McNeill, Miss Catherine McNeill, David G. McDuffie, A. B. McGregor, John McNeill, Sen., A. McDonald, A. D. McDonald, Benj. McLauchlin, Daivl McPherson, Wm. C. McNeill, S. W. McNeill, John McLean, Nathaniel McNair, Miss Flora McLeod, Hugh McLean, William McBride, Redrine McCrummen.

P.—Mrs. Ellen A. Pinney, Thomas E. Price, Rev. J. B. Pinney, Wm. Plummer, H. P. Peck, Wissot Pessel, Benj. Perkins.

R.—Mrs. S. Rouse, Tho's Rhodes, Edward Ren.

S.—W. Smith, Mrs. Steely, Eliza Scot, Mrs. Mary Strickland, William Shaw, Adm'r Samuel Shaw, Margeret Smith, Isaac Starling, Ed. Simmons, Agens Shaw, Wm. Strickland.

T.—John Tarrant, Jane Tyson, George Taylor, G. R. Thagard, John R. Taylor.

W.—George Wilson, Jas. H. Williams, Maria Wile, James Wilson, Jesse White, Wm. J. Wynn, Ezekiel Williams, Ann Wright, Ben. C. Williams.

92-3w] JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ONE Note made payable to the Subscriber by Neill Ray, for Thirty Dollars, dated on Monday of Superior Court last. Also, 3 Receipts from John McLaurin, County Court Clerk. Also, an Account from Thomas H. Massey, $3 50. I forewarn all persons from trading for the above Note, and any person delivering it or either the Receipts, will be liberally rewarded.

DUNCAN McDUFFIE.

Personally appeared before me the Subscriber, and maketh oath to the above.

DUNCAN McDUFFIE.

Test. WILLIAM McMILLAN, J. P.
Cumberland Co., N. C., Jan. 1, 1846. 92-1wp

The last number of the *Liverpool Times*, received by the Acadia, contains the following "first-rate notice" of Mr. President Polk:

"Commerce is always the soother of angry passions—the oil upon the troubled waters of contending factions. It is upon this ground that, irrespective of his war propensities, a large party in this country (England) wish well to Mr. Polk. They dislike his pugnacity, *but they are partial to the President because he is a Free Trader, and is desirous of reducing the tariff from 'Protection,'* or prohibition, to revenue."

Send this among the readers and believers of Mr Polk's Kane letter, in the iron State of Pennsylvania. To them, and indeed to all the 'Tariff' Democrats' who voted for Mr Polk on the ground of his being "as good a Tariff man as Mr. Clay," it will be a choice and interesting morsel of real solid comfort.

Discharge of McNulty.—Yesterday Mr. Fendall, counsel for the Government in the case of McNulty, entered a *nolle prosequi* in the four remaining cases on file against him. The Court, on the motion of Mr. Stanton, thereupon ordered the discharge of Mr. McNulty, who then left the Court-room accompanied by his counsel.

National Intelligencer.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 1st, Steamer William B. Meares, with Goods for T. S. Lutterloh, C. T. Haigh & Son, E. W. Wilkings, E. Fuller, P. P. Johnson & Co., J. D. Williams, J. H. & J. Martine, J. Waddill, Cook & Troy, Wm. Marsh, A. Jessup, W. McIntyre, J. Hasle & Son, A. W. Steel, H. L. Mayover & Co., Mallett & Huske, Gardner & McKethan, Simpson & McLauchlin, Rockish Co., J. Winslow, P. Taylor, S. J. Hinsdale, David Shaw, J. Banks, and D. M'Duffie, of the place; and for T. C. Pindl, Randolph Manufacturing Co., E. Mitchell, G. Makepeace, J. W. Small, J. C. Blocker, P. McKellar, and R. Tolee, of the interior.

Also, Dec'r 30, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, B Rose & Son, T. S. Lutterloh, S. Boon, E. Fuller, S. J. Hinshaw, D. Johnson, Cook & Troy, Pierces Co, W. McIntyre, Hall & Hall, H. L. Mayover & Co, E. W. Wilkings, D. A. Ray & Co, J. Johnson, H. Eramburt, J. M. Rose, Cook & Hodges, J. M. Beasley, Rockfish Co, John Waddell, Jr. J. R. Gee, E. Bishop, D. Branson, J. H. Pearce, E. J. Hale, C. R. Jones, J. Hasle & Son, S. W. Talmadge & Co, H. & E. J. Lilly, M. McKenzie, W. H. Hardin, J. Craw, J. D. Williams, G. McNeill, P. P. Johnson & Co, Simpson & McLauchlin, J. H. & J. M. Martine, W. Brangham, W. M. L. Mackay, of this place; and for J. Cowles, Tomlinson & Co, Evan Smith, T. F. Prather, J. W. Ellis, Salem Co, Holmes & Honeycutt, R. Murchison, of the interior.

Also, July's 5, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for D. A. Ray & Co, E. W. Wilkings, J. D. Starr, J. McGuire, F. Taylor, A. Jessup, Hall & Hall, Cook & McNeill, C. T. Haigh & Son, and U. S. Arsenal, of this place.

DEPARTED, Dec. 30, Steamer Fayetteville, and the boats Nelson and Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, G. McNeil, D. A. Ray & Co, Cook & Troy, Rockfish Co, J. D. Williams, C. P. Mallett, M. McGarry, Cook & Hodges, D. Johnson, W. E. Kirkpatrick, H. Leete, C. R. Jones, Benbow & Co, and Hall & Hall.

Also, July's 2, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, C. T. Haigh & Son, W. Marsh, B. Rose & Son, C. P. Mallett, P. Taylor, and Pierces Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

December 28.—Brig Sarah from Boston, Packet brig R. W. Brown from New York; Schr. Gen. Scott from New York. 27.—Schrs. Eddington from Mayaguez, Nations from New York. 28.—Brigs Belle from New York, Sea Flower from do; Schrs. John from New York, Cases from Providence, Mary Farrow from do. 29.—Brigs Frances Louisa from Barbadoes, Orchella from Martinique, Calcutta from Fall River, Brig Lady Lee from Nassau; Schrs. Wm. Hart from Providence, Squire & Brothers from do, Matilda from do, H. M. Jacks from Fall River, Penn from New London. 31.—Brig Susan from St Lucia. Jan. 1.—Schrs. Washington from Charleston, Elliot from New-bern, Brig Jack Bevan from St. Vincents, Brig Mary from Trinidad.

For Sale.—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

A NORTHERN MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS; complete in all of superior workmanship and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1846. 92tf
Carolinian copy.

Valuable Real Estate
FOR SALE

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, I shall proceed to sell for Cash, on Tuesday the 10th of February next, in the town of Lexington, the following Property, to wit:

One House and Lot, North of the Court House, adjoining the Public Square, which house was formerly occupied as a Store by Caddelough, Dusenberry & Co. Said house is built of brick, forty by thirty, two stories high, with a large store room and dwelling apartments, and all necessary out-buildings.

Also, on the same day, I shall sell the PIEDMONT HOTEL, situate North East of the Court House. The house is in good repair, with all necessary out buildings, such as Stables, Ice House, and Granary.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above Property will do well to attend the sale.

GEORGE RILEY, Trustee.
Lexington, N. C., Dec. 31, 1845. 92tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of Turner & Hughes, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Henry D. Turner is alone authorized to close the business; and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to him.

HENRY D. TURNER.
NELSON B. HUGHES.
Raleigh, January 1, 1846. 92-4w

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 6, 1846.

We last week completed the *Twenty-first year* of our Editorial life. Whatever may be said, therefore, against our having "arrived at years of discretion," it cannot be denied that we are "of age"—(just twenty-one, we would beg leave to remind those Locofocos who are everlastingly endeavoring to persuade themselves, or others, that we are "old.")

We look back upon this long period of 21 years with feelings in which gratitude decidedly predominates. We feel that we have endeavored to discharge a high duty, laboriously, faithfully, and fearlessly. And that we have been rewarded by more of confidence and approbation than we ever expected—or deserved, except so far as they were merited by good intentions.

Within those 21 years, the Observer has lived down all the successive generations of Locofoco Editors who have attempted either to "write it down" or to slander it down—always excepting him who is at present engaged in the latter vocation; and on his Editorial tomb, if we live much longer, and he don't mend his ways, we expect to write, in a double sense, the emphatic "*Hic jacet.*" This mortality among the Locofoco tribe, should naturally be a matter of speculation with them. But they appear not to gain wisdom even by experience. We could tell them why it is, but they would neither understand nor appreciate the lesson. They are all alike; and their longer or shorter life is therefore a matter of no moment to us. When one sinks another takes his place, no better,—and of course no worse—than his predecessor. But this by way of parenthesis.

No year within the 21, has been more gratifying personally, than the last. It is true that it had its losses. But these brought out what money that perisheth could not buy—sympathy, kindness, confidence. Our very misfortune, which brought all these, enabled us to exhibit our gratitude, by giving to our friends a larger paper, clothed in more respectable habiliments. And this improvement is not likely to prove a losing business; for our subscription list has received a material accession within the last four months. We are grateful for it, and enter upon our 22d year with bright hopes.

We will not begin the year, and close this article, with *a dun*—but we will say, that short crops among the Farmers make short crops among the Editors—and that for their sakes, to say nothing of our own, we hope that this year's crops will be better than the last.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—We refer, with great pleasure, to the very important debate in the Senate on Mr. Hannegan's resolutions—a debate so different in its general tone and temper from that in which Gen. Cass showed off a week or two before. It is decidedly the most peaceful sign that we have seen yet; and we thank Mr. Calhoun for it, trusting that his great talents and influence will still be exerted in favor of the true honor and interest of the country.

Of a very different nature are the House debates on the same subject, particularly the speech of Mr. Adams, which was well calculated to produce the intense excitement manifested by the House. Mr. Adams in some of his views differs essentially from the Whig party. Of course his speech was heartily welcomed by the Locos.

We have excluded much Editorial and other matter to get in these debates, believing that we can offer nothing more interesting to our readers.

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The New York Sun says,—

"It is generally reported that the British Government has taken up President Polk's offer, and presented it to our Government through our Minister in London, who has sent it on to Washington for acceptance. Indeed, there are letters here from eminent persons in London which leave no doubt as to the amicable adjustment of the whole question."

MR. ADAMS AMONG THE LOCOS.—We are curious to see with what grace the venerable old gentleman will be received by those who have been in the habit of denouncing him, regularly and systematically, as a hoary old traitor, abolitionist, fire-brand, &c. &c. The Locofoco papers have made it a theme of bitter reproach against us, that we agree with Mr. Adams in any thing. We were an abolitionist, they said, because he was one, (so they asserted.) and he and we belonged to the same party. Now it happens that Mr. Adams goes with them for the whole of Oregon, war or no war; and that, too, evidently because he wishes to "extend the area of freedom,"—that is, of Free States. What will they say now?

TURPENTINE DISTILLERIES.—We have great pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. Lutterloh, in this paper, as we hear that he is about to put up a Distillery, the requisite machinery being now on the way from New York. We learn further that two other gentlemen have similar enterprises in contemplation, but as their views are not so far matured as those of Mr. Lutterloh, we forbear to mention names. The remarkable impetus recently given to the Turpentine business, and which has induced so many persons in this county to engage in it, has produced this determination to erect Distilleries. We trust that they will prove here, as elsewhere, very profitable to their projectors, and beneficial to both town and country.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG CONVENTION.—The Register contains the proceedings of Meetings in Wake, Orange, Granville, Bertie, Burke, Caldwell, Beaufort, Pitt, and Lenoir counties, and other papers Guilford, Haywood, and Henderson counties, in all of which numerous Delegates were appointed to the State Convention to be held on Monday next.

We trust that the Convention will be numerously attended. It is the duty of the Whigs to take care that their cause suffer no detriment for the want of the devotion of a few days to its advancement.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 27th, Mr. Sevier called the Senate to order, and read a letter addressed to him from the Vice President, requesting Mr. Sevier to preside over the Senate for that day.

Mr. Crittenden suggested a doubt as to the power of the Vice President (who, it was understood, had gone to Philadelphia) thus to appoint in advance a President *pro tem.* for the Senate, and some conversation took place on the subject; but ultimately the Senate acquiesced, and Mr. Sevier kept the Chair.

Oregon.—Mr. Atchison's resolutions, to inquire into the expediency of organizing a government for the Territory of Oregon; of establishing block houses, forts and military posts from the frontiers of Missouri to the mouth of the Columbia; of granting lands to settlers in Oregon; of organizing, arming and equipping the militia of Oregon; and of establishing a mail route to Oregon; were taken up.

Mr. Calhoun suggested that these resolutions contained matter of too grave a character to be lastily acted on, and suggested the fixing of a day after the holydays for their consideration, to which time they might be postponed.

Mr. Atchison said that the resolutions affirmed nothing, but were mere inquiries, referred to appropriate committees, into the expediency of measures recommended by the President in his annual message. Being simply in the form of inquiry, he could see no objection to the adoption of the resolutions, but would not oppose the postponement suggested.

Mr. Calhoun acquiescing, the resolutions were adopted.

Proposed "Annexation" of Cuba.—Mr. Levy rose and said that, in deference to the desire expressed to him by several of his friends, he had concluded to *withdraw* for the present the resolution introduced by him a few days since in reference to the acquisition of Cuba. Although his judgment by no means concurred in the potency of the reasons assigned to induce its withdrawal, yet, willing as he was at all times to defer to the superior experience and wisdom of his associates, he did not hesitate to adopt their wishes by its withdrawal for the present; the more especially as it had not been his purpose, when the resolution was introduced, to call it up for action until a late period of the session. He accordingly, by general consent, withdrew the resolution which he had moved upon the subject.

On Monday, Mr. Hannegan submitted resolutions in regard to Oregon, (which will be found below.)

Mr. Haywood, from the Committee of Commerce, presented a bill to extend the U. S. Revenue Laws over the State of Texas. The bill was read three times, passed, and sent to the House.

On Tuesday, resolutions were presented by several Senators, to inquire whether it be expedient, *with a view to the defence of the country*, to assist the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to complete that Road to the Ohio river;—to construct a Canal from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain;—and to provide for the more adequate defence of Mobile.

Mr. Benton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to raise a mounted regiment of riflemen.

Oregon.—The following resolutions, offered yesterday by Mr. Hannegan, were called up:

1. *Resolved*, That the country included within the parallels of forty-two degrees and fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon, is the property, and part and parcel of the territories of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That there exists no power in this Government to transfer its soil and the allegiance of its citizens to the dominion, authority, control, and subjection of any foreign Power, Prince, State, or Sovereignty.

3. *Resolved*, That the abandonment or surrender of any portion of the Territory of Oregon would be an abandonment of the honor, character, and the best interests of the American people.

These resolutions having been read—

Mr. Hannegan rose and said that, as the Senate was not at present full, he would ask that these resolutions be made the special order for the third Monday in January.

Mr. Calhoun said he did not rise to oppose this motion, but to request that the Senate would permit him to make a few prefatory remarks before submitting the amendments he intended to move to the resolutions now before the Senate.

Mr. President, (said he,) though I cannot give my support to these resolutions, I am very much gratified that they have been moved by the Senator from Indiana. Whatever objections there may be to them, they have at least the merit of being direct, open, and manly. They deny, in direct terms, the authority of this Government to make a treaty in reference to the Oregon territory, and denounce, as I understand them, by imputation, the propositions that have been already made by our Government to settle the boundary by a division along the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude. If the Senate should support these resolutions, it is clear that the question can only be settled thereafter by force of arms; and should this be the case, and a war be commenced between this country and Great Britain, no peace can ever take place between the two countries but by our dictation at the cannon's mouth.

Mr. President, the vote upon these resolutions will draw a broad line, which cannot be misunderstood, between those who are in favor of settling the question by an appeal to arms, and those in favor of a more pacific course. I myself am in favor of a pacific course—of an adjustment, if possible, by negotiation; and under these views and impressions, Mr. President, I have prepared a series of resolutions antagonistical to those of the Senator from Indiana, and asserting the opposite principles, which I propose to move by way of amendment to the resolutions of the Senator, and ask also that they be printed. I think it is a proper occasion for avowing the sentiments which I entertain upon this subject. I am for peace, if peace can be honorably preserved. I am in favor of adjusting the difficulty, if it can be adjusted, by negotiation; if it cannot be adjusted by negotiation, I am in favor of that course to be pursued by this Government which shall throw the onus of a war from our own shoulders upon Great Britain. I approve of the course taken by this Government in offering the 49th parallel, under all the circumstances of the case, as the boundary. I believe that the desire of the Executive is, like my own, for peace—for an honorable peace; but if an honorable peace cannot be preserved, if we are to have war, I will still stand by my country in every emergency. I shall never be found antagonist to her, though over-ruled by those who take an opposite view from my own. But should a war take place, it is not going to be an ordinary war; and while I will give every support to my country, I will hold those responsible who rashly precipitate the country into a war. Sir, on a deliberate view of the question, I hope that whenever it comes fairly before the Senate for discussion, we shall discuss it in the calmest manner, and when its true grounds are clearly seen and understood, we shall come to the conclusion to avert a war if possible; but if not, that we shall be united as one man in support of the country.

Mr. C.'s resolutions were then read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the President of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concur."

Resolved, That the power of making treaties embraces that of settling and fixing boundaries between the territories and possessions of the United States and those of other Powers, in cases of conflicting claims between them in reference to the same.

Resolved, That, however clear their claim may be, in their opinion, to "the country included within the parallels of 42 deg. and 54 deg. 40 min. north latitude, and extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, known as the Territory of Oregon," there now exists, and has long existed, conflicting claims to the possession of the same between them and Great Britain, the adjustment of which has been frequently the subject of negotiation between the respective Governments.

"*Resolved, therefore*, That the President of the United States has rightfully the power, under the Constitution, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided that two-thirds of the members present concur, to adjust by treaty the claims of the two countries to the said territory, by fixing a boundary between their respective possessions.

Resolved, That the President of the United States, in renewing the offer, in the spirit of peace and compromise, to establish the 49th degree of north latitude as a line between the possessions of the two countries to the said territory, did not exhibit the honor, the character, and the best interests of the American people," or exceed the power vested in him by the Constitution in treaties.

Mr. HANNEGAN observed that the two first propositions of the Senator from South Carolina he supposed would not be contested by any one. All that was stated in them was perfectly correct. He, for one, at least could have no sort of objection to any thing that they contained. As for the resolutions, however, they presented matter for serious consideration, at least with him, for they directly conflicted with the principles which he had laid down. His only intention at present, however, was to make a few remarks in reply to what had fallen from the Senator from South Carolina, who had stated that the resolutions introduced by him, Mr. Hannegan, by implication at any rate, conveyed a censure upon the President of the United States. Sir, said Mr. H. I had no intention of casting a censure upon the President.

Mr. CALHOUN observed that he had not charged the Senator with any such intention. He had merely said that, by implication, the resolution conveyed a censure upon the President, on the ground of being willing to surrender a portion of the territory of Oregon.

Mr. HANNEGAN resumed. The Senator would certainly not deny that the whole aspect of things had changed since the time when, in

it will have you Oregon in the first struggle, and then it will require another struggle hereafter when we become stronger to regain it.

I will not go into this question now; I am prepared, when it comes up for discussion, to show, if necessary, that the principle involved in the present resolutions, so far from gaining Oregon, will lose the present less every inch of that territory; and even on that account, as much from the fear of losing Oregon as from the desire of avoiding war, that I have proposed amendments to the Senator's resolutions. Sir, if my advice had been pursued we should never have been involved in this controversy at all. I now act under circumstances not proposed by myself; and I will do the best I can to save the territory of Oregon, which I hold as valuable as the Senator from Indiana himself can do. In so institute a comparison between Oregon and Texas, I would say that the former is as valuable to us as the latter, and I would as manfully defend it. If the Senator and myself disagree, we disagree only as to the means of securing Oregon, and not as to its importance. Sir, I intend to say nothing about censuring the President; I simply said that by implication, a censure would be conveyed. I do not suppose that the Senator intends to reflect upon the President; but there can be no difference, so far as this question is concerned, between the case when the proposition for a division at the forty-ninth parallel was made and now. It was as sensible then as it would be to repeat the offer now.

Mr. HAYWOOD said he rose merely to submit a motion that the subject should be made the special order for a given day. After having given a great deal of attention to the subject, he had arrived at the conviction that it did not become the Senate to interfere in the matter at present. He had a reasonable confidence in the President, and inasmuch as the Constitution of the country had conferred on him the power of conducting the negotiations, therefore, as he saw proper to call in the aid of the Senate, should the Senate thought it incumbent on them to advise him to surrender all negotiations, and the subject should be transferred to the Senate legislation; and the Executive should have washed his hands of it, he thought until this took place the Senate would be acting improperly to interfere in the matter. But when once legitimately transferred to the Senate, he would then be ready, in the eye of country and the fear of God, to take part in the settlement of the question. But until then he should oppose all proceedings which would have the effect either of censuring or of loading the President pending the negotiations. In making this remark he did not mean any more than what the Senator from South Carolina himself meant in reference to the original resolutions—namely, that a censure might be understood to be conveyed by implication; that the passage of a resolution declaring it a violation of honor to surrender any part of Oregon was an implied censure upon the President who had authorized a proposition for a surrender.

He was, on this ground, adverse to the original resolutions, and he was quite as much opposed to the amendments because they might be considered as conveying a species of praise which he was not prepared to administer to the President. When the question should come up for action, he intended to offer a motion which would, if it prevailed, preclude all further proceedings upon the subject. He intended to move that the whole subject be laid upon the table.

Mr. CALHOUN disclaimed any intention of lauding the President, nor did he accuse the gentleman from Indiana of any intention to censure him. It was very certain, however, that the sense of the Senate, when taken upon the original resolutions and the amendments, would show very clearly the views entertained with reference to the settlement of the Oregon difficulty. Those who agreed with the original character of the original resolutions would resist all further negotiations; those on the opposite side would be opposed to continue the negotiations. It was the whole amount of the matter, and his reason for moving the amendments was that the sense of the Senate might be fully taken.

Mr. ALLEN rose for the purpose of expressing his profound satisfaction at the course taken by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. He had had occasion to express his views upon the subject of Oregon. He came here imbued with apprehension, and he viewed the attitude taken by the Senate as an undoubted omen of peace. And from his seat here he proclaimed the glad news. And they on that side of the House found on either side numbers enough to sustain them in the position which they were going to take.

Sir, who ever heard until a few days ago that the honor of the country was involved? Was not the late Jackson administration enough for the preservation of the honor of the country? During the eight years of his administration it was thought no occasion that the Government should draw a question of this nature to be arbitrated. What has produced so great a change now? Are we more the friends of peace than we were? Are we more friendly to the policy of the present than our predecessors in the Government of this country? Sir, I have no delusion in the further conducting of foreign negotiations. Nay, in my opinion there will be more honor in continuing the negotiations than in interrupting them by hasty and ill-advised conduct upon this floor. What is the subject which we should present to the country, supposing the case reversed, and the question brought up in the British Parliament, and language of insult and contempt indulged in? Would any one under such circumstances be disposed to listen to conciliatory terms of peace? We ought not, then, to do that which, if done by others, we should be disposed to resent in the highest indignity. Let us apply this argument to ourselves. If we seize every occasion, at the commencement as well as in the progress of the controversy, to heap every sort of contumely upon our adversaries, what are we to expect at their hands? Why, that they should refuse all just consideration.

Sir, I repeat, it is not for the purpose of entering into an exposition of any opinions of my own that I now address you. Let the proceedings of this morning go abroad, as they of course must do, and they will be hailed as an omen of peace; and that peace cannot fail to be secured unless we, in some respects act so folly, disturb the relations at present existing. The controversy can be terminated, and with honor to the country, in the progress of other negotiations. I believe as firmly as I do any thing which exists that such will be its termination.

Mr. J. M. CLAYTON next spoke, assuring the gentleman from North Carolina, that when he moved to lay the whole subject on the table, his motion should receive at least one vote besides his own. He thought the Executive, and not the Legislature, should conduct the discussion on this subject, especially if it were the object of any person on that floor to "prepare the hearts of the people for war," &c. &c.

Mr. HANNEGAN said that he entertained the most profound respect for the opinions of the distinguished Senator from Delaware, but it certainly seemed to him strange to hear from a gentleman of his learning and experience the declaration that the Senate had no right to assume the initiative under any state of facts. It seemed to him that the Representatives of the sovereign States of this Union have a right to take the initiative upon any question involving a right to American territory. It seemed to him that there could be no power behind which they were bound to conceal or to hide themselves until the strings should be pulled and they allowed to proceed to action.

The Senator from Delaware said it would be interfering with negotiations. What negotiations! Had not the President in his message informed them that there was no proposition now pending; that the last proposition from this Government had met with a cavalier rejection, and had been instantly withdrawn? Had not the President told them that the negotiations, for the present, at any rate, were at an end? Negotiations could now only be resumed by an offer from the British Government, for he felt assured, from the high and manly ground assumed by the President in his message, that he at least would not renew them. The President now called upon the Senate to aid him in the settlement of the question, and published to the world the entire diplomatic correspondence upon the subject, thereby showing conclusively that negotiations had ended. What would be thought of any Government which would make public diplomatic correspondence before the negotiations were at an end?

In reference to the remarks of the Senator from North Carolina, he had but a single word to say. He had already disclaimed an intention to cast any imputation upon the President; and it was unnecessary to repeat it, as, in all the ordinary transactions of life, if one explanation be not sufficient, he could go no further. How could it be attack on the President, with this language of his own before them? [Mr. HANNEGAN here read a portion of the President's message.] What had he done more than reassert what he had himself asserted? The title to Oregon must be sustained, as it had been already nobly sustained by the Senator from South Carolina and by the present Secretary of State. And he would ask, in what quarter of this country would they find an assembly of American citizens who would go for the relinquishment of a single foot of it? With the irrefragable testimony of our title which existed, there would be as much propriety in the surrender of Florida, or of Maine, or Massachusetts. Gentlemen talk about the rights of England; he had yet to hear the first substantial argument or proof in favor of England's title beyond the right of a tenant. No man could produce any such proof. No man could do more than Mr. Pakenham had done to establish England's title, and he had, after all, signally failed.

The Senator from South Carolina had told them that he was as warm a friend of Oregon as any man that could be found in the country. Doubtless he so believed; but, if he were a true mother, he would not be willing to cut the child in two, and give away one half. Look at the map of Oregon; the whole control of the north Pacific lies above the forty-ninth parallel—the whole maritime control, every harbor worth possessing. And yet he would give it away.

The Senator declares (continued Mr. HANNEGAN) that he has always been the devoted friend of Oregon. He congratulates himself upon the fact, and I am sorry to see that a portion of the press of the country has iterated and reiterated, in relation to his views, that beautiful expression embodying the Fabian policy, and used, I believe, by Lord Chatham, "A wise and masterly inactivity." I must say that I regret to see this policy so highly lauded in connexion with this question. I respect the talents as well as the high standing which that distinguished Senator occupies among the members of the human family, but I have, I confess, little admiration for the course which the Senator pursues upon this question. Had the bill to which the Senator alluded passed through Congress and become a law, Oregon would have been ours; twenty thousand rifles would have secured it; but you refused to act; you held back, when you might, despite every hazard, have secured your right.

The masses were waiting in expectation of your movement; they were waiting in the expectation that the Government would back them; but they waited in vain, and this is the result of "your wise and master's inactivity." I assure you I say this in no unkindness; I say it sorrowfully; for I lament its results. Sir, I was about to say, and I do not know why the r it be out of place at this time, that the precipitancy of the Senator in relation to Texas presents a remarkable contrast to his "wise and masterly inactivity" in relation to Oregon. I charge no improper motives upon any Senator, and least of all upon the distinguished Senator from South Carolina; but it appears to me that when a question of territorial acquisition arises upon the Northwest there is not the same readiness on the part of Southern gentlemen to participate. Precipitancy, the Senator says, in relation to Texas, was wise; but not so in the case of Oregon. Heaven knows there has been time enough for maturing plans: it is now time for action. The two countries stand front to front; and, my life on it, if it were a question with Mexico, this would be the golden moment; if it were for the acquisition of Cuba, or some possessions further still amid the boiling regions of Panama, it would be the golden moment. Sir, I hope a majority in this Senate will not reject these resolutions. They assert only what the President has asserted, and no more.

Mr. CALHOUN said he was no greater advocate for the acquisition of territory in the South than in the North. The honorable Senator was perfectly aware of his sentiments upon this subject. Whilst he was a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet he had always been averse to disturb the possession of Spain in Cuba. He was so now, he would be the last man to make such a movement. When the proper time should arrive, and this subject be brought up for discussion, he thought he would be able to show, beyond all doubt, that the reasons which governed him upon the Texas question, governed him also upon this question; and that if there were any difference between the Senator and himself, it was only as to the means to be employed in effecting the same result. In offering the 49th parallel, he considered it did not compromise the best interests of the country, and of the American people. Upon the reflection, therefore, he [Mr. C.] hoped there would be a desire to settle the question by treaty.

Mr. ALLEN rose merely to say that he would lend his agency to no proposition bearing on this question, but such as provided for giving the notice to Great Britain, and to extend the jurisdiction of this country over Oregon.

The debate was continued by Messrs. ALLEN, CALHOUN, and HAYWOOD. In the course of his speech Mr. HAYWOOD said, in relation to what fell from the honorable senator from Indiana, Mr. HANNEGAN, he did not, by the introduction of his resolution, exactly imply censure upon the President; but they go so far as to say: "We distrust the President—let him take care what he shall do."

Mr. HANNEGAN. That is it, sir.

Mr. HAYWOOD continued. That was the very thing; before he was asked whether he had told them so before in his message, and they had held any intercourse with him on the subject, this course was to be pursued in the Senate; and this was to come from a house composed of his friends, and was to be called censure, and senators who are his friends were to be the censurers! He objected to such a course as this, because it would produce war—not war with Great Britain, for he was not afraid of that, but war in that hall, and that sort of war which he desired most to avoid. They would have war in that hall, and war with G. Britain. He stood there to maintain the dignity of their body—no sunshine friend of the administration, to break it down by such abstract propositions as these. He stood there as the friend of his party. It, by their action, they were to break up the administration, they ought at all events to give the President two resources. Let them take the question away from party, if they chose—take it away from the President; if it was a question involving the interests of the country, let them bring up Oregon forthwith, and he would go for it every inch. He admitted that senators had a right to discuss the question in proper season—when the rights of the country were at stake. He (Mr. H.) would go with those who were to maintain them. It was their duty to support the President by a dignified course. They were not there to pass laudatory resolutions in favor of the President; but they were bound to support him in his present course. He (Mr. H.) was not to be misunderstood by the senator from South Carolina. If every senator was to be compelled to give explanations on that floor for what passes in the freedom of debate, as intention to give offence, there would be an end to all freedom of debate. He did not say that the senator said the resolutions were condemnatory, but he said they amounted to it. Mr. H. after further expressing his disapprobation of the course pursued in introducing discussion, which looked like playing the game of brag, while the negotiation was pending, a course which would throw their entire proceedings before the British minister, concluded.

Mr. HANNEGAN said that the senator from North Carolina, not only on this, but on other occasions, had contended that the President, with the Senate alone, should regulate all questions of foreign territory and relations. Now, he recognised the House of Representatives, and believed it had a little right to inquire what course the President was taking with regard to our foreign relations. He referred to the Texas question; that originated in the House, and concerned a question of foreign territory. And yet, in view of this fact, the senator from North Carolina voted for the measure.

Mr. HAYWOOD remarked that the senator knew his course on that occasion; he did not vote for the initiative, but for the close.

Mr. HANNEGAN was understood to say, that if the senator took the close, he might have taken the initiative with the same propriety. But the senator thought that we should first ask the President for information. There might be those who went to the President and asked whether they should move, but he was not one of that number.

Mr. HAYWOOD explained. The proposition which he stated was this: when a negotiation was pending, and there was a doubt whether it was terminated, the proper course was to ask the President whether the negotiation had closed, or was proceeding.

Mr. HANNEGAN said that the President had given the information in his message, as plainly as A, B, C. And where was the necessity of asking him whether we should move or not? He who could not understand the plain language of the President, that the negotiation was at an end, must have a singular obliquity of mental vision. He (Mr. H.) had then only to pursue his own course. If hereafter he should see proper to pursue any particular course, he would move without asking the President's permission. So far as etiquette was concerned, he cared nothing. It was the substance which he desired. But he would ask the particular friend of the President, as the senator appeared to be on this occasion, how would he defend him if the negotiation was still pending, and the President had published his message to the world? Did he not call on Congress to act? Did he not recommend notice to be given to Great Britain for the termination of the joint occupation? that we should occupy, to a certain extent, the territory, and erect stockades and forts? He said that the negotiation was at an end; and yet we were to ask the President, was it time to act? The senator from North Carolina appealed to his friends to stand by him in rejecting those resolutions; but he (Mr. H.) called on him, as maintaining the principles of the Baltimore convention, to stand by the proclamation of his party. In the same resolution Texas and Oregon rose and met, and should be maintained. Were we divided there? He asked the senator not to adhere to men, but to adhere to the declarations of party, made in solemn convention. By this he was willing to live or die. No compromise at forty-nine; the people in his country would never consent to such a surrender. He repeated, in the words of his resolutions, that it would be dishonorable and cowardly to surrender.

Mr. HAYWOOD remarked that the senator had spoken of him as a peculiar friend of the President, and that he might learn and tell him. He (Mr. HAYWOOD) was not apt to take exception to such remarks. He made but poor progress in running. [Mr HANNEGAN, *sotto voce*. You can walk.] He had only seen the President once this winter. He was his peculiar friend, however, because it was peculiar for a politician in these days to have an honest friend.

Mr. HANNEGAN. Would to God he had an honest friend who would talk honestly to him.

He then moved to lay the resolutions on the table, to be taken up hereafter, when the subject of notices and bills should be in order.

Mr. BENTON I shall vote for the motion, *without the qualification*.

The question on the motion of Mr. HANNEGAN was then put, and decided in the affirmative.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance was done, and the Senate adjourned till Saturday. On Saturday, nothing done.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday the 27th, the bill from the Senate extending the laws of the U. S. over the State of Texas, was *passed*, and has become a law.

Nearly the whole day was spent in debate among the Locofoco members, for and against the election by the House of a Superintendent of the Folding Room of the House, the object of which was to get rid of an objectionable man appointed, as usual, by the Doorkeeper. One set of orators was for keeping in the incumbent, and another set for turning him out and putting in another. All Locofocos. They talked the House out of a quorum, for want of which it adjourned.

On Monday, the *important* debate relative to the Superintendent of the Folding-Room was resumed and continued at great length, and finally closed, for the present, by a successful motion of Mr. McKAY to refer the whole subject to a select committee, with instructions, among other things, to inquire, (on motion of Mr. MCDOWELL,) "whether any, and, if so, how many of the pages of this House receive, or have agreed to receive, as compensation for their services as such, an amount less than the amount specified and allowed by the by-law; and, if they receive less than two dollars per day, who gets the overplus between the amount received by them and the amount paid out of the contingent expenses of the House."

[In the course of the debate, Mr. HENLY, a Locofoco member from Indiana, said, "As to the corruption, and the bargains, and the log-rolling which had been alluded to, Mr. H. did not know whether there were just grounds for such a charge. Mr. H. was comparatively green here; the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. HOPKINS) was an old member, and knew probably all about these intrigues. Mr. H. was new and had never been initiated. He thought the practices, if they did exist, should be examined into; yet, like the gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. HOUSTON) he should feel rather reluctant that they should come out before the world. If they were not notoriously true, it would perhaps be better for the Democratic party to keep the thing within themselves, [roars of laughter,] at least for a little while. [Increased merriment.]

The debate on Native-Americanism, growing out of the memorial in favor of the purity of the ballot-box, was resumed. In the course of it, Mr. CHIPMAN rose to explain. "He wished to correct a misrepresentation of his remarks when this subject had last been up. He had then said that men were by nature Democrats; and if any were Whigs, they had been made so by education. He did not say by knowledge; but by warring against the designs of Omnipotence. [Great laughter.]

On Tuesday, this debate was resumed, and closed, by a reference of the subject to the Judiciary Committee.

On Wednesday, among other subjects which engaged the House, the only thing of importance was the introduction of a bill from the Military Committee, to establish a line of forts and block houses from Missouri to Oregon, to protect emigrants. The House adjourned till Friday.

On Friday, Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked leave to introduce resolutions similar to those of Mr. HANNEGAN in the Senate; but Mr. MCKAY and others objected, and the leave was refused, 89 to 75.

The Oregon question, however, soon came up on a bill reported by Mr. HARALSON, from the Military Committee, to raise two regiments of riflemen. Considerable debate arose on this, part of which was very important. In its earlier stage, Mr. Douglass of Illinois asserted that there was a "game playing in the House, to procrastinate every thing connected with the Oregon question; a terror about it, before which every body seemed to shrink away. Whereas on the Texas question, last year, every body seemed inspired with bravery, and there was no shrinking in any quarter. He hoped there would be no dodging on this Oregon question."

These remarks being directed at Mr. Holmes and other Locofoco friends of Mr. Douglass, Mr. H. said he would frankly confess that, whatever might have been his bravery on a former occasion, he did feel on this Oregon question greatly and deeply alarmed. He was not afraid to acknowledge that he did feel apprehension at the thought of seeing the interests which he represented in that House plunged into a contest with Great Britain. One thing, however, he could tell gentlemen—that if the Oregon bill did pass, they would not find him backing out. He was well convinced that there was a part of that House which earnestly desired war, and hoped to render it inevitable; but when we were brought to that point, Mr. H., instead of voting to raise two or five regiments—two regiments of riflemen or five regiments of infantry—would at once introduce a resolution crediting the Executive with twenty millions of dollars to provide for the defences of the country. If the House should pass the bill, they need not expect to avoid the issue. But, before we went on to arrange our forces, he would say to the gentleman, (Mr. Douglass,) who, as a lawyer, knew perfectly well that the notice proposed would produce war, why terminate the joint occupancy? And, if we did, must we not at the end of twelve months enforce our alleged rights in that territory? And must we not drive Great Britain beyond the latitude of forty-nine? And had not the gentleman watched the perseverance and tenacity with which Great Britain had insisted upon her supposed rights not to be driven beyond forty-nine?

Mr. HOLMES was here called to order for irrelevancy, by Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL.

Mr. ADAMS next rose, and instantly the whole House was in commotion, to get around him. The Speaker in vain called upon gentlemen to take their seats. He commenced by remarking upon his feeble health, but he spoke with great animation. After some preliminary remarks, he said "*he did not believe at all in* ANY DANGER *of war at this time.*" He said the Treaty of 1818 contained no stipulation for a joint occupancy of the territory of Oregon. It was a joint *commercial and trading* occupancy—nothing more. It was necessary that the twelve months notice of the termination of that occupancy should be given before any other step is taken. After that the right will accrue to the U. S. to occupy any part of the territory they may think proper. He was ready last year to give such notice, *and he was ready now.* [Great sensation.] I hope it will be given, and that we shall do it as the first measure to be taken—to be followed afterwards by a *real occupation of the whole territory.* Great sensation in the House and an incipient clap, which, however, was promptly arrested by the Speaker, who called loudly to order.] But it is indispensable that we shall first give notice. I confess I was very much surprised to hear that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will not report to the House such notice.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. I know of no member of that committee who has said so.

Mr. DOUGLASS. I said so, because I had heard that such was their determination.

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I have heard it from various quarters; and, if the report is delayed much longer, I shall believe it. [A laugh.] If it is so, I shall deplore it; I shall deeply regret if a majority of that committee shall not be ready to give that notice. All the other measures must depend on that. While we sit talking here about regiments of riflemen, and regiments of infantry, and stockade forts, and sappers and miners, and pontooners, Great Britain is arming her steam-vessels, equipping her frigates and line-of-battle ships, and sending troops over here to be ready. *I would press a resolution giving the notice* THIS DAY, if I hoped that a majority of the House could be obtained to effect the measure.

Mr. WENTWORTH here moved that the rules be suspended to afford an opportunity for such a motion, but the motion was pronounced to be out of order.

Mr. ADAMS resumed. I feel myself scarcely authorized to hope that I should be successful should I make the motion. But to this I would have moved it on the first day of the session. Because I have so profound a sense of the duty of adhering to treaties, I feel debarred from the least act of hostility, or even from meeting hostility manifested elsewhere, till notice shall have been given. While our convention remains, I will vote no increase of the army or navy, no fort or stockade, no riflemen, no infantry, no sappers, or miners. All must depend on that.

And it does not follow that, if we give notice, there must of necessity be war, nor does it even follow that we shall then take possession. It will only be saving to Great Britain: After negotiating seventy years about this matter, we do not choose to negotiate any longer; we shall take possession of what is our own, and then, if to settle the question what is our own, you wish to negotiate, we will negotiate as long as you please. *We in any negotiate only for those possessions.* [Much laughter.] That is the ordinary way of doing business. In the second merriment. When the great Frederick came to the throne of Prussia, his father had prepared and equipped for him an army of an hundred thousand men. Shortly after the Austrian Minister, the latter said to him: "Is our father has given you a great army; but our troops have seen the wolf; yours have not." "Well, well," said Frederick, "I will give them an opportunity, to see the wolf." Frederick then added in his memoirs: "I had some excellent old pretensions to an Austrian province which some of my ancestors had owned one or two hundred years before, and I sent an ambassador to the Court of Vienna stating my claim, and presenting a full exposition of my right to the province. The same day my ambassador was received in Vienna I entered Silesia with my army." A laugh.] So you see that, on the very day the army entered Silesia, he gave notice to the Court of Vienna that the convention for the joint occupation of Silesia was ended. [Loud and prolonged laughter.]

I say, therefore, that I hope the first measure adopted by Congress will be to give in the most solemn manner, the notice to Great Britain which the treaty requires; for the course will be clear as to do what we please. It does not, I repeat, follow as a necessary consequence that, because we give the notice, we must take possession, though it is my hope that we shall. It does not necessarily draw after it a war; and if Great Britain chooses to take such notice as an act of hostility on our part, and forthwith commence hostilities on hers, we have been told that we shall all be but one party, and God Almighty grant that it may be so! But shall be so, the war will have less of those very extraordinary terrors which my friend from South Carolina (Mr. HOLMES) has now just discovered, notwithstanding the extreme military properties which he manifested on this floor last year.

The gentleman was a most valiant man when Texas was in question. But I shall draw no comparisons as to what we witnessed then and what we see now; but this I will say, that I hope of war such cause—which God forbid, and of which I entertain no fears at all—the whole country will have but one heart and one united hand. And of this I am very sure, that in that case Great Britain will not long occupy Oregon, or any thing else north of the Canada line. [Great sensation, and incipient indications of applause.] But if you will agree to give notice, strong as is my horror of war, and of all military establishments, if there should then be the breath of life in me, I hope I shall be willing to go as far as any in making any sacrifice to render that war successful and glorious. I can say no more. But, till notice is given, I am not prepared to vote any preliminary measure of a military kind. I suppose, however, that we may, without giving notice, extend our laws and our protection to our brethren who have settled at least in that part of Oregon which is not claimed by Great Britain; but there can be no need of increasing our army and our navy in order to do that. I hope that such an act will not be offensive to Great Britain, and that she will not think of going to war about it. But, if we are going to take actual occupation of the country, then some additional force will be needed to our army; and in that case, however unwilling I have ever been to increase our military establishment, I think I should get over my difficulties, especially if a disposition should be manifested by Great Britain to take offence at the measure I have just mentioned. All our military preparation must depend on notice to Great Britain; we must not have our hands and feet bound; the obligations of joint occupancy must be dissolved, and we left free to act according as the interests of our country may require.

At the close of Mr. Adams's speech, the House immediately adjourned, refusing even to listen to a resolution proposed by Mr. FARRAN, of Ohio, which was understood to be to give the notice to terminate the joint occupancy.

On Saturday, the above debate was resumed, and Messrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Haralson, Darragh, P. King, Winthrop, Owen, and Baker, spoke. Mr. Ingersoll was for obtaining Oregon in as peaceable a way as possible, but by all means to take it. The other speakers advanced very much the same opinions, except Mr. Winthrop, who replied to them and to Mr. Adams. Mr. P. King attacked Mr. Calhoun's course. He also attacked the President, declaring that Mr. Polk knew, when he offered England the 49th parallel, that she would not accept it. [This is pretty good from a New York Locofoco.]

The debate was not concluded, about 20 members rising when Mr. Baker closed.

FIRE IN WILMINGTON.—The extensive Turpentine Distilleries of H. Nutt, Esq. were burned down on yesterday morning.

Fire.—We regret to announce, that the dwelling house and furniture of Mr. Thomas Ashe, on the Sound, was consumed by fire on Wednesday last.—*Wil. Journal.*

DIVIDEND.—The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of last year, (except in the 4th Ward, where Mr. Ray declined,) were yesterday re-elected by a large majority over the opposing Tickets—a well deserved tribute to them for pursuing a liberal and enlightened policy with zeal and efficiency:—

Magistrate of Police, WARREN WINSLOW.

Commissioners—Ward No. 1, Amos Jessup; 2, Henry Branson; 3, T. J. Curtis; 4, John Waddill, Jr.; 5, A. A. McKethan; 6, Wm. J. Anderson; 7, Edw'd W. Barge.

PROVOKING.—Our large packet for Pittsborough, embracing not only the papers for that office, but those for all the offices on the several cross routes from that place, was left at the Post Office here on Wednesday last, so that our numerous subscribers in that part of the State were deprived of their papers for from four to seven days beyond the regular time. We learn at the Post Office that this occurred from the neglect of the driver to take the bag from the Post Office door.

DISINTERESTED GENEROSITY.—The Carolinian asks the public not to take its word for certain of its sayings, but to read the Observer! We have never seen more excellent advice than this—so just, so considerate, and so generous withal. It reminds us of a remark of an intelligent Locofoco some years ago, who directed us to send him the Observer: "*I take the Carolinian*, (said he,) *but I want a paper that I can rely on for correct information.*"—And of a letter we received last week from an adjoining County, ordering the Observer for a gentleman well known to us, and adding, "He is a real Polk man, but thinks the Observer the best paper in the State for general news."

But it is more the generosity than even the soundness of the advice, that melts our heart towards the Carolinian. When it is recollected that the Observer has already about three times as many subscribers as the Carolinian, how singularly disinterested is its advice! We have a shrewd suspicion, however, that some Whig must have suggested the idea, and that he was instigated by a desire to get rid of the *Locofoco borrowers* of the Observer, who ever and anon on Tuesday afternoons may be seen popping into the stores of the Whig merchants in search of our paper, which they are too poor, or too patriotic, or too something-else, to subscribe for themselves. Be that as it may, however, it is good advice,—by all means read the Observer, whether you subscribe and pay for it, or only borrow it!

We see readers pardon a brief notice of the North Carolinian again so soon? We will put it in the smallest type, to make it typical of the subject, and to occupy as little space as possible from more important matters.

That paper of the 24th charged us with calling the American government "*robbers and pirates.*" This was so clearly untrue that we were at once able to prove it. Soon the Editor came forward, as an *honest, candid, generous gentleman, and officer*, might be expected to do, to withdraw so offensive and unfounded a charge? Not he! He left it to another subscriber leaving his readers to suppose that this charge was true, unretractated. Instead of retracting the old story, he concocts a new one, making charges of a personal and private nature, *every material allegation of which is utterly untrue.* His allegation of our having long since, in the county papers, is untrue. His assertion that we "*called the militia officers a set of swindling scoundrels*" is untrue. His assertion of a person who, we are pleased to know, is called there, is untrue. His assertion that we have ever called on us to demand it we "included him," is untrue. And of course it is untrue that we made any such reply as he states to any officer.

The fact is, (and being the truth it will of course be carefully excluded from the Carolinian,) that for 15 or 20 years we did duty in a Fire Company, and part of the time in a Military Company also. Having by the lapse of time become exempt from such duty in the one, we voluntarily chose to continue our services in the Fire Company, as being in our opinion, by far the more important to ourself and the town. A year or two ago the militia officers took it into their heads, without any legal authority, to close it set aside our right to elect under the law of the State, whether we would do duty in the Militia or in the Fire Companies. For reasons satisfactory to them but not to us, they chose to fine us for failing to appear in the Militia. Finding that there was no appeal from the military tribunals, as far as ascertained by the way in the laws, we paid the fine, of $5. The next step of those military officers was, to fine a few months after, every member who had contested the right to fine us at all, four dollars, whilst they fined all other delinquents only *two* dollars. We spoke very strongly on this partiality, or vindictiveness, or whatever else it was, though we did *not* use the language put in the mouth by the Carolinian.

The officers we presume all took the following oath, as they are required to do by the Law. (see Revised Statutes, page 266, section 14.)

"I, A. B., do swear, that I will, at the court martial of the company to which I belong, duly administer justice, and apply fines and penalties according to law and to the best of my ability, without favor, affection or partiality, so help me God."

Now we should like to know whether the three sworn officers—sworn to act *impartially*—had to commit such an act of *partisanship* as to fine more than $4 and another $2, for the same identical default? We did not believe they had the right, nor did we believe, and do now believe, that in thus exceeding their authority they sold to their scheming fines, and did so wrong. Of course we paid the fine; but we understand that in at least one case the unusual fine was not paid, payment was refused, the officers set at a distance, and that they have never attempted to enforce their unjust edict.

If the Carolinian's indefatigable zeal in prying into our private affairs—now finding out where we get a coat made, and then what we have said to this person and that—would expend itself in giving correct information, or in the dissemination of information thus acquired, we would thank him, for then we should never hear of his fibbles, and be relieved from the necessity of contradicting them.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

LEWIS C. LEVIN, Esq., the distinguished advocate of Temperance, stated at a meeting of upwards of three thousand persons, that he should not have been able to address them, but for the use of "Jayne's Expectorant." He said that he had been laboring under a hoarseness and severe oppression of the chest, that he had purchased some of the Expectorant the day before, which had relieved him in a few hours, and he found himself, contrary to his own expectation, able to address the multitude.

The Proprietor could add hundreds of other names equally respectable, who recommend JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as superior to ALL OTHER MEDICINES for the cure of all the various Pulmonary diseases.

Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, where all his other valuable preparations may be obtained.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Conn.) Daily Recieve.*

For Sale by SAML J. HINSDALE.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that he will (by request,) remain one week longer.

All persons desirous of obtaining a likeness of themselves, will please call as early as possible.

Portraits, Miniatures, and Engravings, copied so as to render them equal to those taken from life.

Groups taken, from two to fourteen.

Those wishing to engage in the business, will now have an opportunity, by applying soon.

Jan'y 5, 1846.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.—Ten or twelve buildings were destroyed by fire in Columbia, S. C. on the 30th ult. The loss, which is considerable, and only partially covered by insurance, falls in several instances on those who are ill able to bear it.

MARRIED.

In Anson County, on the 23d ult. at the residence of A. C. Moore, Esq., by the Rev. E. Sinclair, Gen. JAMES M. WADDILL to Miss HARRIET A. MAY, daughter of Wm. B. May, dec'd.

On the 14th ult., by the Rev. N. Ware, Dr. JOHN A. HODGES, of Brownsville, Marlborough District, to Miss CHARLOTTE J. EMANUEL, of Bennettsville.

In Stanly county, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. John H. Treadwell, Col. JAMES L. GAINES, Attorney at Law, to Mrs. MARY COCHRAN.

At Fort Johnson, Smithville, N. C., on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Lieut. O. P. WOODBURY, of the U. S. Engineer Corps, to Miss CATHARINE R. CHILDS, daughter of Lieut. Col. Thomas Childs, of the U. S. Army.

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening the 1st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JNO. S. RICHARDS, Merchant of that town, to Miss ANN WILLIAMS, late of London, England.

DIED.

In this town, on the 31st ult., at the residence of her father, ANN ELIZA, wife of Mr. Z. Burroughs, and daughter of Rev. John Depo, aged 20 years, 10 months and 15 days.

At Rockfish Village, on Sunday last, Mr. DANIEL MUNROE, aged about 50.

Near Rockingham, on the 25th ult., EDMUND DERRERY COVINGTON, in the 22d year of his age. Seldom has the pen of friendship been called to a task so painful as the record of his decease. A few short weeks since, with high health and high spirits, we saw him looking forward with joyous anticipation to that period of the year when human feelings are in their fullest flow, and ripest for the enjoyment of human pleasures. That period found him stretched upon the bed of sickness, and ere it was passed, his noble soul had returned to its Giver. Few young men could have looked forward to the future with brighter hopes of a prosperous career. Gifted with superior talents, he was preparing himself for a profession eminently calculated to illustrate them. His mourning friends will attest the nobleness and generosity of his heart; and while they feel the inadequacy of words, would render their tribute of sorrow, and express their sympathies for his bereaved family.—[*Com.*

In this County, on the 22d ult., ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Sen. He was 90 years of age on the 15th of Oct. last. Mr. Graham was, for many years, a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church; and continued to officiate in that capacity until the infirmities of old age rendered him unfit for service. As a citizen, he enjoyed the confidence and respect of a very large circle of acquaintances. He was upright and exemplary, in all the relations which he sustained, to the Church of Christ, to society at large, to his family; and to all with whom he had intercourse. In a word, he lived beloved, and died lamented, by all who knew him.—[*Com.*

At her residence in Anson county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. LUCY WADDILL, relict of Thomas Waddill, Sen., dec'd, in her 68th year. For the last forty years of her life, she was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. Her religion was not of that timid kind, which yields to circumstances, but of genuine old fashion stamp, enabling her at all times to discharge with becoming dignity all the duties of domestic and religious life. Her last moments gave irrefragible evidence of the possession of that treasure, which alone is the passport to Heaven and happiness. She was for many years afflicted, but bore with becoming patience the dispensations of an all-wise Benefactor, who sustains the chilling words to the shorn lamb," and seems to handle roughly those he designs to bless. As wife and mother, she was kind and affectionate—and as a neighbor, all loved and respected her. To the poor she was remarkably charitable; her heart sympathized and her hand always relieved their necessities. And while she has left behind a memory that shall live while those live who knew her, and society and friends mourn a loss irreparable, she has laid up for herself a crown on high, full of joy and bliss, and realizes the perfect fulfillment of the Scriptural promise, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors."

Communicated.

On the 19th instant, after a few days illness, of scarlet fever, FRANCES ANN, second daughter of John W. Leak, aged 3 years. Also, on the 23d instant, of the same disease, MARY HUNTER, eldest daughter of John W. Leak, aged 5 years.

In this town, on Sunday the 28th instant, at 12 P. M. Lt. WILLIAM HENRY WRIGHT, of the "United States Corps of Engineers," aged 31.

Lt Wright was born in October, 1814. He was the son of the late Mr. Charles Wright. Educated beneath the eye and under the roof of an eminent and cultivated divine, Mr. Wright entered, at an early period of his life, the venerable College of William and Mary, Va., where he graduated with distinction. After obtaining his degree, he commenced the study of the Law under the instruction of his uncle, Joseph A. Hill, Esq. He soon was induced, however, to abandon his choice of a profession, and to apply for a Cadet's warrant, by the hope that his frail and delicate constitution might be invigorated by the active exercises of the Military Academy. He was an ardent, and assiduous student, and was transferred to the Army from the head of his class. After he left West Point, he was selected by Col. Thayer as his assistant in the construction of Fort Warren; and continued to act in this capacity up to the time of his death. A few short days ago Lt. Wright obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting his family and relations. The various members of the little circle that are wont to gather at Christmas about the fireside of his home, participated in his anticipations of joy, while their pulses cheerily bounded in unison with his own. But, alas! the hall that was decked for the festive meeting now returns a fearful and hollow echo to the voice of wo. Eyes that were bright, are now dimmed with tears; cheeks that were tinged with the glow of happiness and health, are now pale and wan. A withering blight has fallen upon the flowers that

EXTRAORDINARY WILL.

A short time since the will of John Hedges, Esq., was proved in Doctor's Commons. The following is a verbatim copy of this extraordinary, and we believe unparalelled document.—*London Paper.*

"The fifth day of May,
Being sorry and gay,
And to hyp not inclined,
But of vigorous mind,
And my body in health,
I'll dispose of my wealth,
And of Pen to leave,
On this side the grave,
To some one or other,
And I'll call to my brother,
Because I've a saw
That his brethren in law,
I'll do not take care,
Would come in for their share,
Where I never intended,
If their manners are mended,
And of that God knows, there's no sign.
I do therefore resign,
And do strictly command,
Of which witness my hand,
That nought I have got,
Be brought into hotch pot;
And I give and devise,
As much as in me lies,
To the son of my mother,
My own dear brother,
To have and to hold,
All my silver and gold,
As the 2d tonight pledges
Of his brother—John Hedges."

Cheap Commerce.—When Dr. Franklin was in Paris, his daughter, Mrs. Bache, wrote to him for a supply of feathers and thread laces. The Doctor declined it in the following characteristic note:—"If you wear your excisable ruffles as I do, and take care not to *insult the ladies*, they will come in time to be loose; and feathers, my dear girl, may be had in America from every cock's tail."

The National Intelligencer records the death of a colored waiter at Jenkins' Hotel, in Washington, named George Hawkins. The cause of his death was an extreme nervous excitement, rapidly extending from the foot throughout the system, and originating from the negligent cutting of his corns three days before his decease.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving at the second Tenement of Mrs. Rogers' Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods.

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and Beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Satinet; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts, Drawers and Collars; an assortment of Cord and Vest Bindings; Cord and Buttons; Canvas and Padding; brown and bleached Sheetings, Shirtings; Prints; Irish and white Cambric Muslins; grass Lawn Cambric, Hamburgh, and Swiss Handkerchiefs; Alpaca; Plaid and Indian Cotton; Lace Curtain Muslin; Mantua and super French Cashmere de Lainas; plain black Gros de Swiss and figured Gros de Naps; Bonnet Crapes; Tuscan Edging; bonnets, wire and braid Quilling; Piping; Gauze; Italian Sewings; spool Cotton and linen Thread; assorted colors; twisted Silks; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and colored Cravats; ditto stock; merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cassimere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; wash Boxes; toilet Glasses; sheet, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shell, and hair Pins; saner Needles, Pins, Scissors; tatilia and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE. CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or exchanged for those which will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

E. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 63tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works.

For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and to do a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence, without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY to the Poor.

The knowledge has been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is needless that does not require time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patient is almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, but is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practicing Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole and half boxes; superior French Brandy and Port Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening, in the new Brick Store joining T. S. Lutterloh, an extensive and well assorted

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

Comprising almost every article suitable for the Country Trade, among which will be found,

20 HHDS. New Orleans, St. Croix, and Porto Rico SUGAR.
15 bbls. & boxes Loaf & Crushed Sugars,
160 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
10 ditto Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
15 bbls. Crockery and Glassware,
25 bbls. green Copperas,
100 lbs. best Indigo,
100 kegs White Lead, (in Oil)
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
50 boxes Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
500 lbs. Putty,
25 boxes Brown Soap,
10 ditto Sperm Candles,
20 dozen Window and Fancy Chairs,
1000 yards Wool and Cotton Carpeting,
50 Demijohns,
150 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper,
20 ditto French Letter Paper,
50 ditto Wrapping ditto,
20 boxes assorted Candles,
20 bbls. Apple Brandy,
1 cask pure French Brandy,
5 ditto Jen. ditto ditto,
24 qr. casks assorted Wines,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,
25 boxes Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards,
50 cases assorted Shoes,
35 ditto Wool and Fur Hats,
20 dozen Water Proof Hats,
250 pairs Trace Chains,
1000 lbs. Log Chains,
100 dozen Carolina Hoes,
2 bales Shoe Thread & Bagging Twine,
60 dozen Corn Cradles,
20 boxes Tea,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1000 lbs. assorted Castings.

ALSO, a very general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, a great variety of Fancy Articles, a good assortment of Ready-made Clothing, Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, Vests and Pantaloons.

LIKEWISE,

An assortment of Looking Glasses, Bonnets, Pails, Buckets and Brooms, Sad. Crackers, Irons, and all Sorts Rosin, Cigars, Chapman's Snuff, Staves, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Sherry and Madeira Sauce, Chewing Tobacco, Rappee, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Spirit Candles, Herrings, Blooms, Wheelbarrows, Axes, Hatchets, Axe Helves, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

October 22, 1845. W. PRIOR.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

Sept. 22. E. J. HALE.

NEW GOOOODS.

Just Received,

MY FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS

IN my line, which I have selected with great care, (and bought with cash principally,) among which are—

Super super black CLOTH,
Wooded Electorate wool-dyed ditto,
Double-milled brown Cloth, } those are superior.
Ditto invisible green ditto, }
Blue Cloth, a good assortment,
Invisible green Cloth, a good assortment,
Olive Cloth, do. do.
Cadet, steel mixed, drab, gold mixed Cloths, &c.
Single milled black Cassimere for Vesting, very fine,
Double-milled black Cassimere,
Drab Cassimere,
Fancy Cassimeres, a variety of patterns,
Black Silk Velvet of the very best quality,
Black Silk Satin for Vests, of the best quality,
Common Silk Satin Vesting, a good assortment,
Woolen Velvet Vesting,

A good assortment of Trimmings; Silk Surgeo; Sebenas; Buttons; Cloak Fastenings; Waddings; Wiggins, &c. &c.

TRIMMINGS that may be wanted, put up to order on the most favorable terms.

☞ I still continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS, and those who may favor me with their custom may rely on having their work well and fashionably made up.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1845. 82tf

Hallett & Huske

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

GOODS,

Consisting of

Blue, black and brown Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Pilot Cloth; Forest ditto; Satinets; jean and tweed Jeans; superfine Tweeds; Golden mixed Tweed Jeans; Jeans Coatee; Saxony Woollen Waggoner; Vestings; Plaid De Laines; Crape ditto; Cashmere D'Ecosse; black and colo'd Alpacas; blue and purple Balzorines; Printed Lawns; Dover small Sigd. Prints; Check and new style ditto; Chintz ditto; white and red Flannel; Salisbury do.; Brown Holland and Lawn; Grass ditto; Apron Checks; Sea Island Cotton Shirting; Bird's Eye Diaper; 4-4 Irish Lawn; Long Cloth; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Foundation Muslin; Bishop Lawn; 8-4 Net Shawls; Alpaca ditto; sup. Wamsutta ditto; black Silk Cravats; Merino ditto; Gingham ditto; Swiss pocket Handkerchiefs; Linen ditto; Swiss Edgings; Ladies' Wool Socks; Dorl. Blankets; Saddle cloths; Patent sacs; Flannel; Sheet Cotton; Factory Sewing Silk and Twist; Worsted and Cotton Mitts; Black and colo'd Red Glazed Hats; Caps; Boots and Shoes; Hardware; Bonnet Boards; Paper Shades, &c.

Brown Sugars; crushed Sugars; Coffee, Rio and Java; green and black Tea; Pepper; Spices; Ginger; Spanish Cantles; Mackerel; Wanshor Soap; Colgate's ditto; Starch; Ammo; Shoemakers' Blacking; Saleratus; Lamp black; Sealing Sand; Copperas; Spanish Brown; white Lead, ground in Oil; Putty; Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12; Cotton Bagging; Bale Rope; Iron; Hardware and Cutlery; Douglas Patent Axes, &c.

October 27, 1845. 82tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber having completed the repairs and improvements of the Premises lately occupied as the Phoenix Hotel, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner. The building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 25, 1845. 82tf

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT,
AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in rolls, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Spice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Pickles of all kinds, Cloves, Sardines, all kinds of Relishes.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pound Rusk.

PERFUMERY.

Colognes, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Beads, Antique and Macassar Oils, Arabena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Waggons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Sherry and Madeira Sauce, Chewing Tobacco, Rappee, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Spirit Candles, Herrings, Blooms, Wheelbarrows, Axes, Hatchets, Axe Helves, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

October 22, 1845. W. PRIOR.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment,

For sale at the Bookstore of

Sept. 22. E. J. HALE.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Shertings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 30 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ETNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Bryce was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, Mahogany Frames, an assortment of Philadelphia and country Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a fine assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of the very best manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretaries and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, square seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird eye Maple do., plain Washstands, Bedsteads, &c. &c., and of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Oct. 25, 1845. 75tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes the method of informing the public that he is prepared to supply any quantity of Apple Trees, of which the five following varieties are the Natives in Randolph County, viz: Early Harvest, Sweet Bough, Red Limbertwig, Red Romanite, and Golden Pippin. Also, a few of the Celebrated Virginia Seedling Peach, at $10 per hundred, at the Nursery. Orders from a distance will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Address the Subscriber at New Market, Randolph county, N. C.—postage paid.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Nov. 1845. 88tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Brown, Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work of every kind entrusted to him in the very best manner. He has for sale

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 65tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hogs. Price $2 a bushel, deliverable on or after the 1st of November. Apply to Dr. H. M. Turner, or Robert B. Smith, near McNeill's Ferry, Cumberland county.

Oct. 21, 1845. 81tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET,)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and figu'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for Trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 71 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Cl'k. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Gen. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loyer Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings' Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium before date, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual; incases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits published in successive Reports, affording core data for calculating the value of the bonuses in this and the Loyer principles which are of essential advantage to the assured.

Board unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, upon Life with profits" are lower than those of any other Life-go Company allowing Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day	For One Year	For Five Years	FOR LIFE: Without Profits	FOR LIFE: With Profits
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 61	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 75	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 51	2 58	5 25	5 86
60	3 73	3 95	6 85	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on favorable terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 25, 1845. 81tf

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the Contributorship Fire Insurance Company of New York, continue to take risks against loss or damage by Fire.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-3m

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS,

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warran ed to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. D. McARN, Adm'r.

Nov. 16. 85-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Crankshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Snyder,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd's" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Comp any shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Alram Dubose, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered and convenient to Lumber River, which is a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobson, Esqs. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespasses on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application or any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq. who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THO. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Fifty-three Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of Wm. Johnson, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

W. P. JOHNSON.

Nov. 8, 1845. 84-tf

REVIEW REVIEWED.

A PAMPHLET of 36 pages, by Rev. A. B. Smith, in reply to the Rev. R. Furman. For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale, and also at the Store of S. W. Neal, Wadesborough. Price 15 cts.

Also, the Pamphlet of which the above is a defence, by the same author, containing 112 pages. Price 25 cents.

Dec'r 16

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

Petition for Partition of Land

It appearing to the Court, that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against said Defendants, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in December, 1845. 90] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1845.

Archibald Patterson, *vs.* Angus McRae and wife Flora, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy.

PETITION FOR SALE AND DIVISION OF SLAVES.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendants, James Murphy and wife Sarah, John S. Harvill and wife Loveday, and Shockly Gibson and wife Leasy, are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, A. D. 1845. 90] J. McLAURIN.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK STORE to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand where he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS and TURNER & HUGHES' ALMANAC for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Tetter or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones or Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Dyspepsia or Lumbago, and diseases arising from the injudicious use of the Mercury, Arsenic or Iodine. Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive organs and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, regularly suited and gentle in its laxative effects, and as an alterative, purifying the fluids of the system, neutralizing in the blood the acrid properties, and thereby eradicating the disease. The many well authenticated cures of the most malignant character, performed by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a widely extended and well deserved celebrity. But it is not alone as a remedy for the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. In many other cases of disease or acute rheumatism, that have resisted any other preparation I have ever tried, Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success. In this city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase, until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sar